

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD.

We keep the best canned
Fruits and Vegetables....

Corn, Yellow Peaches, Strawberries,
Red Raspberries, Cherries, Pine-
apples, etc. Full line of their
soups in pint and quart cans. Also
Franco-American and Armour's,
Five Florida, Navel, Jamaica,
Valencia and Tangerine Oranges.
Green Vegetables, etc.

NO STAMPS. PRICES RIGHT.
H. A. SHERMAN, 101 MAIN STREET.

Poultry Supplies

Animal Meal,
Crystal Grit,
Ground Oyster Shells
—And—
Prolific Poultry Food.

J. M. DARBY'S
Hardware Store.

Maypole Soap

Washes and dyes at one
operation, no mess, no
trouble, any color you want

In Canned Fruits

And preserves my stock is
large and varied and the
quality will meet with your
approval. In peaches there
are some actual bargains

In Corn, Tomatoes

and Succotash I am
offering some qualities
that attract lovers of really
fine goods.

You will do well to acquaint
yourself with my goods
and prices.

M. V. N. Braman.
12 STATE STREET.

Tailoring Opportunities.

Now that the rush of
the Holidays has passed
give some thought to
your own wardrobe. If
you require a Suit, an
Overcoat or trousers,
take advantage of our
markdown bargains and
low tariff prices. This
means closing out quite
a large quantity of
goods at about one-
fourth less than their
real value. Also a com-
plete line of men's
furnishing goods for
less than cost. Look
them over.

P. J. BOLAND.

Cresco Corsets.
The only corset that cannot break a
waist. Ask to see it.
W. J. TAYLOR'S
Boston Store.

Pyrocure.
An absolute cure for piles. A home
remedy, endorsed by home people. North
Adams druggists sell it.

A Stamford Remedy.
Pyroligneous acid, which is made from
wood by Houghton and Wilmarth of
Stamford and used in the Arnold print
works, furnishes the curative power of
Pyrocure, the unfailing pile remedy.
Local druggists sell it.

*Calman's "Hudson Club" cigar, 5c.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.
And each day and night during this week
you can get at any druggist's Kemp's Bal-
sam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowl-
edged to be the most successful remedy
ever sold for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis,
Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle
today and keep it always in the house, so
you can check your cold at once. Price
25c and 50c. Sample bottle free.

BY TELEGRAPH. WITH LOUD CHEERS.

Democrats of the House Receive the Teller Resolution Today. Silver Men's Feelings.

Washington, Jan. 29.—At the opening
of the session of the house, the clerk of
the senate appeared and transmitted the
Teller resolution, which passed the senate
last night. The announcement was
greeted with a terrific outburst of ap-
plause from the Democratic side of the
house. No motion was made, and the
resolution remained on the table. The
house went into committee of the whole
and resumed the consideration of the
district of Columbia appropriation bill.
It is considered that the sudden zeal
of the silver states senate for an im-
mediate silver debate, adding an extra day
of eight hours' speaking, is not without
significance. No other topic would have
aroused so much attention in the senate
or drawn out so earnest a discussion. This
indicates the predominance of the silver
issue, politically speaking, and the abso-
lute certainty that the next congressional
and presidential elections must be fought
on this line. The silver forces are in the
saddle in the senate, as they made clear
when the sense of that body was taken
upon the Teller resolution Friday even-
ing. Every suggestion of temporizing
and every motion of overt hostility were
disposed of summarily.



WILLIAM M. STEWART.

The events of the day leading up to
the final vote were full of interest and
importance. It was a field day for orators
of the senate, no less than the speaker
embracing the opportunity to speak upon
the subject under discussion. That the
debate was interesting was attested by
the attendance in the galleries, which
were crowded throughout the day; and
that it was important was evidenced by
the statements of several of the speakers
that the discussion was but the prelimi-
nary alignment of the great political
parties for the contest of 1896.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until
7 last evening the contest was continued.
When the voting began it was evident
that party lines were being broken on
both sides of the chamber, but it was
the substitute offered by Mr. Lodge of
Massachusetts that the most decided
break occurred.

On the Republican side, Mr. Allison
of Iowa and Mr. Burrows of Michigan did
not answer to their names on that roll-
call, and many of the Republicans voted
directly against it. Upon the final pas-
sage of the resolution some Republicans
who supported McKinley and the St.
Louis platform in 1896, like Carter of
Montana, Chandler of New Hampshire,
Clark of Wyoming, Pritchard of North
Carolina, Shoup of Idaho, Warren of
Wyoming and Wolcott of Colorado,
voted for the resolution, because, as Mr.
Wolcott announced, they did not believe
the resolution committed those who sup-
ported it to the free and unlimited coin-
age of silver.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas said that the
newspapers unfriendly to the cause were
saying that bimetalism was dead. "I
believe," said the Arkansas senator,
"that the people's conviction upon this
question is more firmly fixed than ever
before. They are determined to restore
silver to its status before 1873, and we
shall do all we can to accomplish that re-
sult. We shall march in solid phalanx,
with shields locked, down to the day of
doom, in our efforts for the restoration
of silver, and the Republican cries that
the issue of silver is dead will fall upon
deaf ears."

Senator Fairbanks said that Senator
Teller's advocacy of silver was so ardent
that the senator seemed ready to bring
his ignis fatuus even though it plunged
the country into the morass of govern-
ment dishonor. Commenting on Mr.
Teller's speech on Cuba, China and the
need of a strong foreign policy, Mr. Fair-
banks feared the Colorado senator would
be willing to see his country wrapped in
the flames of war if his one aim of free
silver was accomplished, for, said Mr.
Fairbanks, the first gun fired would
bring us to a depreciated silver basis.

Mr. Wolcott thought that any senator,
whatever his financial views, could vote
for the Teller resolution, as it involved
nothing except the carrying into effect
of the government's plain obligations.

Mr. Thurston of Nebraska said that
the legal obligation of the government
was set forth in its contracts, and there
was no need now to restate the terms of
those contracts. He would follow the
party in its declaration to maintain the
parity of all the dollars. He appealed
to the silver men to permit the business
men of the country for a little while to
attend to their affairs in order that they
might ascertain where they stood.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina thought
this discussion was simply the maneu-
vering of the great political parties for
position in the great contest to be fought in
1896. The people, he said, would win in
that contest as they had won in every
fight they had ever made for freedom.
He denounced as hypocrisy the finan-
cial plank of the Republican platform and
insisted it was an effort to fasten the gold
standard on the country. He attacked
Comptroller Eckels for his action re-

garding the Chestnut street National
bank of Philadelphia, and declared that
the fact that six of the last 10 comp-
trollers of the currency had graduated
from the treasury "pest house" to be
presidents of national banks or trust
companies proved that those men were
owned by the banks or had been bribed.
Believing as he did believe that the
present resolution was a covert effort to
foist free and independent coinage on
the country, Senator Foraker thought
the senator from Colorado ought
to have presented a free coinage resolu-
tion.

"You would not have voted for it," said
Mr. Teller.

"Of course I would not," replied Mr.
Foraker, "but that would have been the
fair way to bring the question into the
senate."

Mr. Foraker declared himself in favor
of international bimetalism, or, as an
alternative, maintaining the present
financial status. The enforcement of the
terms of the resolution, in Mr. Foraker's
opinion, would force the government to
a silver basis.

Mr. Teller explained at this point that
his vote in 1878, referred to by Mr. Allis-
on, was given, not because of opposi-
tion to free coinage, but because it was
not practicable then to get what was
wanted.

Mr. Aldrich said he had not needed the
declaration of Mr. Vest to disclose that
this issue was the opening of the cam-
paign of 1896. It was the opening of a
contest between those who favored a
cheaper money and those who believed
the United States was bound at every
hazard to maintain the parity of every
dollar ever issued by the government.
It was the opening of a contest between
silver monometallism and the friends of
real bimetalism. At a time when the
Republican party was seeking to
strengthen the currency of the country,
this miserable measure was brought for-
ward. "We intend to meet this issue
squarely," declared Mr. Aldrich. "We
are responsible to the great party we
represent and beyond that to the Ameri-
can people, and we propose, so far as we
may, to maintain the honor and the credit
of the government." Mr. Aldrich de-
clared that the resolution was an ab-
surdity in that it was a "concurrent resolu-
tion," in which the house would not
"concur." Hence it would be inopera-
tive even as an expression of sentiment
by the senate. He had heard said that
the financial eccentricities of the senate
no longer interested or alarmed the coun-
try. Why was it? Because of such resolu-
tions as this. If the resolution meant
free silver, why did it not say so? Why
skulk behind a resolution 20 years old?
The conglomerate vote about to be given
for the resolution would disclose some
strange features. The senator from
Delaware (Gray) could hardly feel proud
of his society.

"The society is all right," said Mr.
Gray.

"But the principles are not," answered
Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Aldrich closed just as
the clock marked 6, the hour set for vot-
ing, and the vice president promptly an-
nounced that the voting would proceed.
At this time the galleries were filled to
overflowing and a large number of mem-
bers of the house, including Speaker
Reed, occupied the area back of the sena-
tors.

The first vote was to lay on the table
the Nelson amendment declaring it to be
the duty of the government to maintain
the parity. Carried—yeas, 43; nays, 37.

The second vote was on the Lodge
amendment declaring for the payment of
bonds in gold. Defeated—24 to 53. There
was intense interest during this vote, as
it presented a more direct issue than had
been anticipated. It was seen at the
outset that party lines were broken.
Chandler, Carter and other Republicans
voted against the amendment. As the
vote closed Mr. Chandler, noting some
Republicans in their seats who had not
voted, asked that the names of senators
not voting be read. The clerk read
slowly "Allison," "Burrows," and there
being no response, the result as above
was announced.

The next vote was to lay on the table
Mr. Spooner's amendment declaring for
the gold standard until an international
agreement was obtained for silver coin-
age. Carried—44 to 33.

The next vote was to lay on the table
Mr. Hoar's amendment that obligations
of the government should not be paid in
depreciated money. Carried—42 to 32.

The next vote was to lay on the table
Mr. Quay's amendment to make bonds
and obligations payable in money of the
highest value. Carried—47 to 31. The
Teller resolution was then passed, 47 to
32.

BY TELEGRAPH. INTENSE COLD.

New England in the Clutches of the Frost King. Forty Degrees Below in Maine.

Grip of the Ice King.
Boston, Jan. 29.—The cold wave which
followed the storm on Wednesday and
which has steadily increased in severity
since then seemed to culminate last
night in the sharpest weather of the
season, the northern portion of New
England being comparatively in the
grip of the ice king. Temperatures
ranging from zero to 15 or 18 degrees
below that mark are reported from
nearly all telegraphic centers east and
north of this city, while in the interior
the cold is undoubtedly much more se-
vere. Bangor reported at 11 o'clock
a temperature of 15 below, while at Au-
gusta and Lewiston it was within five
degrees of that point at that hour. The
severe temperature, however, is not se-
verely felt, as there is little wind, and
the air throughout New England is
uniformly dry and calm. Warmer
weather is anticipated within 24 hours.

This forenoon's later telegraphic dis-
patches from northern New England
show that the night broke the record in
many places for intense cold weather.
Bangor reports a new record for the
season, the thermometer this morning
dropping to 39 degrees below zero.
The ice wave was particularly severe in
Maine. At Lewiston the temperature was
14 below, at Northfield, Vt., 32 below;
Concord, N. H., 22 below; Nashua, 14 be-
low; at Portland, the coldest weather this
morning was 3 below; Norwich, Vt., 28
below; Waterville, Me., 37 below; Burn-
ham, Me., 49 below.
The cold snap is not expected to abate
before Monday evening or Tuesday morn-
ing.
The intense cold has affected business
and the only merchants who are happy
are those whose windows contain Klondike
outfits.

REP. OTIS' GOBETWEEN Lawyer Who Acted For Him In the Alleged Dicker.

Evidence In the Bribery In- vestigation. Man Who Received \$1750 Described the Part He Played.

Columbus, O., Jan. 29.—Before the sen-
ate investigating committee yesterday,
Representative John C. Otis of Cincin-
nati testified that he met E. H. Boyce
of New York in a room in the Gibson
House, Cincinnati, and was promised an
office by appointment of President Mc-
Kinley, or that it would be made ex-
traordinarily profitable, him to vote
for Mr. Hanna for United States sen-
ator. Mr. Otis said he referred Mr.
Boyce to his attorney, T. C. Campbell of
Cincinnati. Mr. Otis subsequently met
Mr. Campbell, who showed him \$1000
which he said he got from Mr. Boyce.
Later, according to Mr. Otis, Mr. Camp-
bell received \$750 more and was promised
the remainder of \$10,000 in Columbus.
Mr. Campbell told Mr. Otis this money
was received or would be received, to be
given to him to vote for Mr. Hanna.
Mr. Campbell went on the stand and
produced \$1750 which he had received
from Mr. Boyce to be given to Mr. Otis
if he voted for Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Campbell said that Boyce and Otis
came to his room. Later Otis left the
room and Campbell then asked Boyce
what he wanted. Boyce said he had come
to help Hanna in his election. Campbell
said to him: "Did you not come from
the president?" to which Boyce replied
that he had, but in this assertion Mr.
Campbell declared that he took no notice.
Boyce at last said he would pay Otis
\$2500 for his vote. Mr. Campbell replied
that he did not think Otis would accept
the proposition. On Sunday Campbell
had another conversation with Boyce.
Campbell told Boyce that Otis would not
listen to the proposition made. Boyce
replied that the amount offered was
insufficient, as Hanna already had 74
votes without Droste or Lane. Campbell
replied: "Then you are doing this out
of the goodness of your heart, as 74 votes
are enough to elect a senator in Ohio?"
Boyce replied yes, but that he wanted to
show what he could do, and besides there
might be a slip, and he wanted to get the
votes of Otis, Droste and Lane. Boyce
said he wanted Campbell for his at-
torney to win men over, and would give
him \$1000. Campbell replied that he did
not think he could accept the proposition.
Finally Boyce counted out \$1000
and passed it over. Campbell put this
into his pocket.

Later he saw Boyce again and told him
that \$2500, the amount offered, was be-
neath the dignity of a representative,
and that he ought to have \$10,000. Boyce
replied that this was nonsense; that he
had already secured four votes at an
average of \$1500 each and another for
\$800. Boyce then said he would give
him \$500, \$1750 at that time and \$1750 the next
day upon arrival at Columbus. Camp-
bell said to Boyce: "What do you want
to do if your proposition is accept-
ed?" Boyce replied that he would want
him to write a letter to the president to
the effect that he would vote for Hanna.
Boyce then wrote a telegram directed to
President McKinley and reading: "For
the best interests of Ohio and the Re-
publican party, I will cast my vote for
M. A. Hanna for senator for the short and
long terms." This telegram Campbell
was to submit to Otis, and if the latter
accepted the proposition he was to sign
it and the telegram was to be returned
to Boyce, who was to forward it to the
president. Mr. Campbell carried the tele-
gram away and showed it to Jared
Bliss, who copied the telegram and signed
Otis' name to it. At the next meeting
the copy of the telegram was shown to
Boyce, and he was told that Otis had
consented and that there was the tele-
gram.

Campbell said to Boyce: "You will
now pay \$1750 and \$1750 when you reach
Columbus," whereupon Boyce counted
out \$750 more.

Campbell said: "This does not make
\$1750." Boyce replied: "You have al-
ready got \$1750." Campbell replied: "I thought the \$1000
was for my fee."

Boyce replied that he could not give
more than that, as he could not let it cost
him more than \$3500 at that time, al-
though Mr. Otis was to get \$4500 more
when Hanna was elected.
Mr. Campbell then demanded a receipt,
which Boyce did not care to give, al-
though a receipt was finally written for
the \$1750 already paid and the additional
\$1750 that was to be paid at Columbus.
Campbell said he would take the \$750 and
the receipt, and show it to Otis, to which
Boyce agreed. The plan was that Camp-
bell, Boyce and Otis were to meet next
day, but Boyce did not show up. Camp-
bell said if Boyce returned to Hamilton
county he would be glad to return the
money, otherwise he would use part of it
in pushing a suit for damages against
a Columbus paper.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Smallest in Five Years For the Fourth Week
of January.

New York, Jan. 29.—Bradstreet's re-
ports that favorable conditions in the
trade situation continue to far out-
weigh those of an opposite character.
Stormy weather throughout a large sec-
tion of the country this week checked the
movement of merchandise into consumption,
but a perceptible increase in the
demand for seasonable goods is reported
as already resulting.

The last week of the month closes with
increased activity in many lines, a num-
ber of price advances, heavily in-
creased bank clearings as compared with one
year ago, at nearly all cities, another
considerable drop in the number of fail-
ures reported, large exports of cereals
particularly wheat, corn and flour, and
perceptible confidence in nearly all
branches of trade as regards the outlook
for spring business. Another favorable
feature of the week is the slight but dis-
tinct improvement in the cotton goods
situation, in which speculative activity is
awakening. Print cloths are higher, and
some makes of gray and medium weight
goods are more firmly held.

Pig iron is reflecting the effect of the
present unprecedented production, and
a further weakening in prices is recorded
at eastern points. At the west, however,
consumption of pig and the finished
products of iron and steel is reported in-
creasing so as to hold prices firm. Large
sales of bar steel and of rails are reported
at Chicago and St. Louis, with mills re-
fusing to take orders for delivery earlier
than late summer.

Boots and shoes hold the late advance,
and manufacturers of heavy weights will
not take orders for fall delivery at pre-
sent prices. Wool is strong on large sales
and firm prices abroad. Prices of most
staple articles are those of wheat, which is
past the dollar mark against many west-
ern markets, corn, oats and flour. Print
cloths, some other makes of cottons and
some classes of hog products are also
higher. The active demand for the
Klondike trade is reflected in canned
goods, stocks of which are reported very
low, with prices holding the late ad-
vance.

Bank clearings, while smaller than last
week, aggregate only \$1,223,000, against
\$1,417,000 last week, a drop of 9 percent;
are 34 percent larger than last year, 44
percent larger than 1890, and 67 percent
larger than 1884. A total indicated for
the month of January of not far from
\$5,900,000, which is only below December's
summe total, and has only been ex-
ceeded three times in the history of the
country. The unseasonableness of gains in
weekly clearings, as compared with a
year ago, is a special feature, only two
cities out of 70 reporting decreases, and
totals at most large cities being one-
fourth larger than last year.

Business failures for the week are the
smallest reported in the fourth week of
January for five years past, numbering
only 248, against 300 last week, 326 in the
corresponding week of last year, 393 in
1890, 219 in 1892 and 349 in 1894. Of the
failures reported, 251, or 87 percent, were
of concerns having \$5000 capital or less,
and 95 percent in all were of concerns
having less than \$19,000 capital.

Keeping it up---

Yes, keeping up the low-price GREEN
TAG SALE by extending it and reducing the already
low prices of many things not intended for this sale.
There are but five days left in which to make your pur-
chases—why not TODAY?
Remember that when 1893 prices go into
effect it means more money.
Until Inventory, Feb. 1st from 10 to 50
per cent off from our Winter Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters
and numberless other furnishings.

By keeping prices down

We have kept our sales well up and do
not propose to have any lagging now.
TODAY'S SPECIAL—50 doz Unlaun-
dried White Shirts made from New York mills Moslin,
Linen set-in bosom, double front and back, cut full
size and 37 1/2 long. Here is \$1 worth of actual wear for
50c while they last.
Profit-making lost sight of this week.

C. H. Cutting & Co.
Wholesale Retailers—Cutting Corner.

Harnesses,
Horse Clothing,
Collars,
Halters,
REPAIRING
A SPECIALTY

Ralph M. Dowlin

Shoes and
Rubbers
Of all styles for all ages.
GYMNASIUM SHOES
121 Main Street.

Here's an Opportunity!

Ashland
Street
Lot,
52 feet on the street, 93 feet on the Boston
& Albany railroad. 150 feet deep. Right price.
Right terms.

Harvey A. Gallup,
BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
Every description of Insurance.

Your collars when you want them!

In other words—PROMPT DELIVERY. When your name
is once on our driver's list he'll call for and deliver your laundry
work regularly without a ship or miss. You get good work here
and good service.

Custom Hand Laundry.
A. E. ELLIS, Proprietor.
Rear of Loneragan & Bissailon's. Telephone 244-4.

Young Man Dress Up

Don't be a dude, but look well. It pays. No reason either, why
you shouldn't, with good, stylish, well tailored clothes to be had at
these prices:

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25.
TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.

Made to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

New Brand, Just Out.
HAND MADE

T. M. Calnan
TEN CENT
CIGAR

OSCEOLA
HAVANA FILLER,
Sumatra Wrapper.

INSURANCE of All Kinds.....
Tinker & Ransford
Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents

AT ADAMS

CHURCH NOTES.

Universalist.

The pastor will have for his Sunday morning subject "Types of Women." In the evening he will preach on the "The Problem of Prosperity."

Trinity Methodist.

The pastor's Sunday morning subject will be "The Feast of Christ." In the evening he will speak on "Demons." The regular meeting of the Epworth League will be held Sunday evening.

On Tuesday evening the Epworth League will hold a spiritual and social meeting at which all other church societies are invited.

The regular meeting of the pastor's class will be held this evening.

Baptist.

Sunday morning Rev. H. B. Foskett will speak on "The Bible and Its Critics." His evening subject will be "The Promise of Godliness."

Gospel meetings will be held during the week on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings. The afternoon meetings will be at 4 o'clock and the evening meetings at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. James H. Spencer, the new pastor of the Baptist church in North Adams, will preach Tuesday evening.

The ladies will serve their regular supper at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. The regular meeting of the Young People's union will be held Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

St. Mark's.

In accordance with an invitation from the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick of Williams-town, the Rev. Dr. Zahner will exchange pulpits with him on Sunday morning.

The Fortnightly club will meet in the Universalist church parlors Monday evening and listen to a paper on "Capital Punishment" by Rev. Dr. Zahner.

The Girls' Friendly society will have a regular meeting at St. Mark's parish house Tuesday evening. Every member is requested to be present.

Congregational.

Rev. A. B. Penniman will occupy the pulpit Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Miles B. Fisher will conduct the regular service at the Zylonite chapel Sunday evening.

Masquerade Ball.

The annual masquerade ball of the Ladies' Hermann lodge was held in Hermann hall on Spring street Friday evening. The attendance was large and a very pleasant evening was spent. The costumes of those who attended were very varied, and ranged from the absurd to the beautiful. Fully 60 couples took part in the masquerade march and their appearances were very effective. When all were unmasked the onlookers were allowed to join in the dances. Doll's orchestra furnished music and the evening was very pleasantly passed.

Broke in the Door.

While on his beat Thursday evening after midnight, Captain Hodecker noticed smoke issuing from the flag shanty on the Boston & Albany road near the Park street crossing. He thought the building was on fire, and as he was unable to open it he broke in the door. He found the stove red hot. The damper was open and the inside of the shanty was smoking. He shut the dampers and after awhile the building cooled off. Had he not noticed the smoke it is probable the building would have been burned.

Death of Mrs. Anna Franz.

Mrs. Anna Franz, aged 73 years, died at the home of her son, Hermann, at Zylonite, Friday morning about 11 o'clock.

ARE YOU THUS?

Some Pertinent Queries--A North Adams Experience.

Is your head stuffed up?
Is the breath bad?
Do scabs form in the nose?
Does the nose bleed easily?
Do you sneeze a great deal?
Is there a pain over the eyes?
Is the voice husky?
Do you spit up slime?
Is there a buzzing sound heard?
Are you gradually becoming deaf?
Is there a ring in the ears?
Is the sense of smell leaving?
Does it hurt the ears when you blow your nose?
Does your nose discharge continually?
Do you snore at night?
Is there a pain between the shoulders?
Do you hawk to clear the throat?
Is there dropping in the throat?
Is the throat dry in the morning?
Are you losing the sense of taste?
Do you take cold easily?
If you have any of these symptoms you are suffering from catarrh in some form. California Catarrh Cure will instantly relieve you and speedily cure you.
When North Adams people whom you know and can see every day say this you know you can believe it. Mrs. C. R. Smith, who lives at 24 Liberty street, experienced some of the above symptoms and when she heard that California Catarrh Cure would cure them decided to try it. Hear what she now says:
"I have suffered with that feeling of great pressure over my eyes, bad headaches, blocked nose, and dropping into the throat, all caused by catarrh. Hearing of the excellent merits of California Catarrh Cure I procured a bottle at Burlington & Darby's drug store, and from its use have been greatly benefited in every way. I also find it excellent for breaking up colds, sore throats and the like."
Do not sneeze and cough from bad colds or hay fever. California Catarrh Cure cures one; it will surely prevent the other. Price 50 cents; three times as much, one dollar.

BECOMING AN ATHLETE.

Director Bigelow's Course of Training to Get Up a Muscle.
Director E. M. Bigelow of the department of public works of Pittsburg returned home recently from Professor William Muldoon's training grounds at White Plains, N. Y. He was looking well and was very enthusiastic over the methods in vogue at Professor Muldoon's.
He said the daily routine necessitated hopping out of bed at 7 o'clock in the morning and at once indulging in tossing a light ball for half an hour vigorously enough to produce a lively perspiration. A cold shower bath and rub down followed, and then the class was ready for breakfast. Heavy clothes were then donned, and a lively trot over the hills on horseback was next taken. In a trip of 15 miles all the hills encountered are climbed on foot, while the riders lead the horses.
When the class returns home, it is pretty hot, and another shower bath follows. Then dinner is eaten leisurely and a rest of half an hour is allowed. Then they play handball for an hour, take another bath and jump in a road wagon for a ride over the hills. Three miles away from home on the return journey everybody gets out and walks home, and on arrival another cold shower bath must be taken, and after a hard rub down supper is ready, and the class is ready for it. The meal is eaten slowly, and an hour or two is spent in leaping about, and at 9 o'clock everybody is put to bed and the lights go out.
The only liquid refreshment permitted is water, and it is hot water at that. Those who smoke are allowed but two cigars a day. The diet is prescribed for each individual, and he is compelled to eat every bit of it served on his plate. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

ALL SORTS OF SPORTS.

Leroy See, son of Sam See, is winning an enviable reputation as a fast and clever skater.
Thomas Conniff has accepted the post of trainer of the Holy Cross College athletic team of New York.
Garrett Cochran, end of the Princeton football team, will coach the University of California team next season.

Headache Quickly Cured.
Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache never fails, 25c.
Hot waffles, piping hot with maple syrup, at Hosford's, Day and night.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Probate Court.
To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of Richard J. Dunn, late of Cheshire, in said County of Berkshire, deceased, intestate.
Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Francis A. Martin, of said Cheshire, or to some other suitable person. You are hereby directed to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Pittsfield, in said County of Berkshire, on the first day of February, A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.
And said petitioner is thereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the North Adams Daily Transcript, a newspaper published in North Adams, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.
Witness, Edward T. Slocum, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. PHILIP K. SHAW, Register.

I HAVE A
VERY FINE
Building
Lot
For Sale
at a
LOW FIGURE.
A. S. Alford,
90 MAIN STREET.

No need to
tell you
that sleighing is here, but perhaps it may be necessary to remind you that we have everything necessary for the enjoyment of it—except the horses. We have the
Sleighs, Harnesses,
Robes, Whips,
Blankets
and all other fittings—prices are right.
E. Van Dyck,
9 State St., North Adams. Myrtle St., Adams.

BUSINESS CARDS
UNDERTAKERS.
Simmons & Carpenter.
Furnishing Undertakers. No. 20 1/2 Eagle street, North Adams, Mass.

LIVERIES.
Ford & Arnold
Livery and Feed tables. Single and double teams. Coaches for funerals and weddings. Four or six horse teams for large or small parties. 72 Main st. Telephone 240-13.

J. H. Flagg.
Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable. Main street, opposite the Wilson House, North Adams. Nice coaches for weddings, parties and funerals. First class single horses and carriages at short notice on reasonable terms. Also village coach to and from all towns. Telephone connection.

J. Coon.
City Cab Service. J. Coon will run a first class cab to all parts of the city from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. Telephone 129-2.

MONUMENTAL WORKS.
Heaney & Walsh,
Dealers in and cutters of Native and Foreign Granite and Marble. No. 19 Eagle street, North Adams.

Mrs. C. Hervey Frye.
Dramatic Reader and Teacher of Elocution and Voice Building. 29 1/2 Holbrook St.

Professional Gards.
VETERINARIANS.
Dr. George E. Harder, V. S.
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Office, Ford & Arnold's stable. Telephone 225. Office hours 1 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 p. m.

PHYSICIANS.
C. W. Wright, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. New Bank Block, Main street. Attending Eye and Ear Surgeon at Central hospital. Formerly clinical assistant at Central London Eye Hospital, also Assistant Surgeon at New York Throat and Nose hospital. Glasses properly fitted.

R. D. Canedy, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon. Office hours 11 to 1, 4 to 6, and 7 to 8. Office 89 Main st. Residence 1 Pleasant st. Telephone and night calls at residence. Telephone 57-2.

A. Mignault, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon. Office 23 Summer street. Office hours 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone 25-4.

C. C. Henin, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence Post-Office Block, Bank street. Specialist in the diseases of children and women. Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTS.
John J. F. McLaughlin, D. D. S.
Dental parlors, Corbin Block Main street. Crowns and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m., 2 to 10 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

A. Shortrock, D. D. S.
Dental parlors, Kitchell block, North Adams. Office hours, 8:30 to 12 a. m., 1:30, and 7 to 9 p. m. Crowns and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. 1081

ATTORNEYS.
W. B. Arnold.
Attorney and Counselor-at-law. Office, Rooms 3-1 Boland block, Main st., North Adams.

John E. Magenis.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Kimbell block, Main street, North Adams.

Louis Barger & Co.
Patent Lawyers. Patents obtained on easy terms. Office, Washington, D. C. John H. Mack, associate attorney in North Adams. Office 77 Main street.

John H. Mack.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in the North Adams Savings Bank Building, 77 Main st.

CARRIAGES.
Edmund Vadenais.
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturers of light carriages, sleighs, and business and heavy wagons, made to order at short notice. All work warranted as represented. Repairing in all its branches at reasonable terms. Dealer in all kinds of factory wagons and carriages, harnesses, robes, and blankets. Center street, rear of Blackinton block.

HOME DYEING - MAYPOLE SOAP
A PLEASURE AT LAST.
NEW STYLE
OLD STYLE
MAYPOLE SOAP
WASHES & DYES
WASHES AND DYES
AT ONE OPERATION
... ANY COLOR.
The Cleanest, Fastest Dye for Soiled or Faded Shirt Waists, Blouses, Ribbons, Curtains, Underlinen, etc., whether Silk, Satin, Cotton or Wool.
SOLD IN ALL COLORS EVERYWHERE.
No Mess. No Trouble.

Wedding Gifts
At every turn about our store are just the things that make the most acceptable wedding gifts.
Silver Tea Sets
Of handsome design, plain and silver lined; \$10 to \$30, four pieces to the set.
Silver Tea Spoons
Always welcome to Mrs. Young-husband and here you will find the prettiest at the most reasonable prices. Very prettily cased in white kid.
Wedding gifts all through the store
L. M. Barnes,
Jeweler and Optician.

WONDER FLOUR
THE GREAT BREAD PRODUCER
Every Package Guaranteed as Represented or money-refunded.
Can you ask more?
The following first-class Grocers Sell It:--
NORTH ADAMS
M. V. N. Brame, C. G. Fisher & Co., S. J. & W. G. Ellis, C. E. Potter, F. J. Harrington, W. H. Reynolds, F. Keefe, L. D. Thayer, M. F. Ryan, N. I. Gleason, John Sullivan, Sherman & Plumb, Brown & O'Connor, Alfred Freese, E. J. Boland, F. E. Burdick, A. E. Belanger, W. A. & A. R. Smith, Eli T. Clark, M. Cavanaugh, E. Darrow, E. Woodward, Adams, WILLIAMSTOWN, L. E. House, F. D. Noel, T. J. Fowler, BLACKINTON, E. Davies, PRIGENO MORE THAN "JUST as GOOD" FOR Medicinal Uses.

Every well regulated household should have on hand for emergencies a quantity of--
Pure Unadulterated Whisky.
There is so much adulteration in these goods that the only safe way is to buy from a reliable dealer. We have goods that are absolutely pure and which cannot be excelled for quality, smoothness and age.
Finest Domestic and Imported Wines for the family table or the sick room.
Orders Promptly Filled.
John Barry
Holden Street.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Geo. F. Miller, General Insurance
Room 9, Burlingame Block, North Adams.
This agency is the oldest, largest and strongest in Western Massachusetts representing 40 leading Foreign and American companies.
MACHINERY. Shuffling, Planing, Saws, and all kinds of machinery in all sizes from 1/2 inch diameter down to 36 inches diameter cut any length, always in stock. Cold Rolled Rounds, Squares, Piles, Hexagons, Octagons, Decagons, and all shapes finished to exact sizes. Everything in readiness to be shipped at once. Our goods are without rival and our prices the lowest of all. Telephone 314, South Boston. COMPRESSED STEEL SHAPING WORKS, South Boston, Mass.

Life Insurance
If you would avoid the increasing cost of the old-fashioned post-mortem assessment plan as well as the exorbitant cost of Old Line Insurance, insure with the
Greenfield
LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Greenfield, Mass. Policy contracts are liberal, concise and just.
E. A. BAILL, Pres.
H. O. EDGERTON, Sec.

M. A. Church, Commission House
DEALER IN
Musical Merchandise, Sheet Music and Musical Instruments.
Goods of all kinds taken and sold on commission.
29 EAGLE STREET.

Mrs. L. E. Church
of No. 6 North Church Street, has opened a salesroom for her
Home Bakery
No. 20 EAGLE STREET.
where she will be pleased to see her old customers and hopes by courteous treatment to gain a share of public patronage. Milk for sale.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Klondike Yukon Gold Fields
New England to Pacific Coast WITHOUT CHANGE.
Circulars of latest information, 197 Washington St., Boston.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that all persons having residences in the city must clear the sidewalks in front of their residences of snow and ice within 24 hours of the time of snow fall or ice formation. Neglect to comply with this order will make any offender subject to the law's penalty. By order of
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Samuel Cully & Company.
A Great Sale of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.

We have made an immense purchase of "seconds" from the factory of H. C. Curtis & Co., Troy, N. Y., consisting of
400 dozen Collars,
75 dozen Cuffs and
50 dozen Men's White Shirts.

We sell these goods for just what they are—"seconds" or imperfect goods. In nine-tenths of the goods the imperfections are so slight that hardly one pair of eyes in a hundred would notice any fault. A dropped stitch, perhaps, or a trifling damage in the laundering. Except for this the goods are fully equal in quality and cut to any made by this well-known firm.

Look at these Prices!
If goods like these have ever sunk lower in price we haven't heard of it. It is going to pay you to lay in a year's supply.

MEN'S WHITE LAUNDERED SHIRTS, 2 lots at 75c and 50c each
A SECOND LOT OF COLLARS, 3 for 25c, or 10c each
MEN'S AND LADIES' 4-PLY LINEN COLLARS, 1 immense lot at 5c each
MEN'S CUFFS, regular 25c and 35c qualities, all at 10c a pair,
3 pr for 25c

Need we say be early? With "C & C" Shirts, Collars and Cuffs going such prices, buyers won't be lacking.

Samuel Cully & Company.
Originators and Promoters of Low Prices for Reliable Dry Goods.

Cold feet comforted
By the use of our HOT WATER BOTTLES, 2 qt ones 50c. 3 qt ones 55c. 4 qt ones 60c. Better ones—2 qt ones \$1.20, 3 qt ones \$1.25. 4 qt ones \$1.30.
If it comes from Thompson's IT'S GOOD.
Thompson's

Adams
Shoe Buyers Attention!
THE COMBINATION SHOE CO. have bought up the stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc., formerly owned by J. T. Baker and will close them out at a
Great Sacrifice Sale!
TO CONTINUE ALL THIS WEEK.
NO WAITING FOR "SLOW SHILLINGS".

Everything will be sold for practically what it will bring—without regard to former cost or value. This is a clearance sale that clears! A sale in which every dollar will do double duty. Everything must go, and your part is to get the best before its gone! So be early.
The Combination Shoe Co.

This Week's Bargain Offerings at BROWN'S Marshall Street Market:
ROAST PORK, 8c.
Fresh Pork Shoulders, skinned, 7c 3 lbs. Pure Lard, 25
Shoulder Roast, Prime Beef, 10c Smoked Shoulders, 60
3 lbs. Pork Chops, 25c Regular Hams, 80
3 lbs. Sausages, 25c Skinned Back Hams, 90
CHOICE CHICKEN 16c LB.

CASH ONLY.
And cash has great buying power at this market. You pay for what you get, and not for what other people get and don't pay for.

Samuel Cully & Company.
A Great Sale of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.

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400 dozen Collars,
75 dozen Cuffs and
50 dozen Men's White Shirts.

We sell these goods for just what they are—"seconds" or imperfect goods. In nine-tenths of the goods the imperfections are so slight that hardly one pair of eyes in a hundred would notice any fault. A dropped stitch, perhaps, or a trifling damage in the laundering. Except for this the goods are fully equal in quality and cut to any made by this well-known firm.

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3 pr for 25c

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Samuel Cully & Company.
Originators and Promoters of Low Prices for Reliable Dry Goods.

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 35 cents a month, \$1 a year.
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday, 10 cents a copy, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
H. G. ROWE, Pres. C. T. FAIRFIELD, Treas.
FROM
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BAYVIEW ST.,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.
—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."
From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 29, '08.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

WHERE THE ARGUMENT FAILS.

At the hearing before the legislative committee on public service in Boston, Wednesday, on the matter of raising the salary of Judge Phelps, Senator George said: "Now, the judges are not suffering. They can live this year if salaries are not raised. I want to know if you do not think that it would be a good idea for this legislature to pass a resolve, or something of that sort, so that the next legislature could have in tabulated form the business done in the various courts and the time which the different justices gave to the state, for the purpose of making a general readjustment of salaries—put on something in some cases and in other cases, where the petitioners have come in here in years past and falsified for the purpose of getting their salaries raised, take something off?"

Senator George's suggestion as to salary readjustment is an excellent one. But mark how one plain statement shows the senator's injustice toward Judge Phelps: Our North Adams district court judge is doing almost three times the average amount of judicial work that is done by the other \$1,200-salary courts in the state.

PITTSFIELD WANTS LOWER INSURANCE RATES.

[From the Pittsfield Eagle.]
The board of trade of the city of Boston have been for some time endeavoring to get for their city a lower rate of insurance and recently they have had the satisfaction of having secured the lower rate. In Northern Berkshire also the public have been endeavoring to bring about a like result.

In Pittsfield no effort of importance has as yet been made in this direction, but at the same time there is a deep rooted feeling that our property owners should enjoy a lower rate. It is stated by a North Adams paper that the city of North Adams pays to the insurance companies \$60,000 annually, in premiums. If such be a fact the property owners in Pittsfield must pay at least \$125,000 yearly in insurance premiums. Our fire loss does not amount to more than \$25,000 a year and it seems that the difference in profit to the insurance companies is too much.

No one wants the insurance companies to do business without a good margin of profit, but at present their patrons feel that they are making too much out of Pittsfield. It may be that the whole business done by the insurance companies pays them no more than a fair return for the money invested, but that is no reason why Pittsfield should help out the companies in the poor risks that they take elsewhere. Pittsfield should be called upon to pay her own bills, not those of other cities and towns, where the proportionate fire loss is greater. It may be, that the estimate of \$125,000 as the amount paid annually for fire insurance premiums in the city of Pittsfield, is in excess of the real amount, as the figures are taken as indicated above.

If the figures given are wrong The Eagle will be glad to correct the same to the actual amount. All the patrons of the insurance companies can expect, is an equitable rate. If they are already getting it, it is the duty of the insurance companies to give a statement of the amount of business they do here and prove, as they can do, that they are making no more than they ought.

The United States senate is for free silver 47 to 32. The 1896 fight will be fought over in 1903. There needn't be any doubt about that at all.

Now that you are after lower insurance rates, Pittsfield, join us against the telephone robbery, and we will have a competing telephone company in West or Massachusetts that will make telephone tolls nearer right.

A patron of the telephone company at Medfordville, N. Y., sends THE TRANSCRIPT word that the rate there for a private telephone is \$1.50 per month. He adds: "You are indeed being robbed in North Adams and everywhere in New England."

Another famous Cuban leader has fallen—Aranguren. He was surprised and shot down in a private house a few miles from Havana. Few of the original Cuban leaders remain today who were at the head when the war broke out three years ago next month.

The Springfield Republican dares to say a good word for an "Independent Cuba," and is evidently in strongest sympathy with the insurgents and against the longer continuation of the cruel war now waged in the island. This is a hopeful sign when the ultra-conservatism of The Republican is considered.

When the new high school house is built, it must be built right. If it be

THE CABLE TO HAVANA

It Would Probably Be Cut if War Broke Out.

MIGHT DEPEND ON PIGEONS THEN.

France Regularly Employs These Birds For Naval and Military Dispatches—Italy Has a Similar Service—Some Interesting Trials of Pigeons at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Since the arrival of the battleship Maine at Havana our naval authorities, and, in fact, all public officials here, have been in a state of constant expectation as to what may happen in the Cuban capital. In view of the possibility of an outbreak of mob spirit in Havana, which might lead to a cutting of the cable between that city and Key West, the authorities have carefully looked up the facts as to other means of telegraphic communication with Cuba. There is only one cable from the United States to the island which has of late attracted so much of the attention of the world. That is the Key West line, which the authorities fear may be cut. There is a cable line from Havana to Europe by way of Lisbon, but it is also within the control of the Spanish, and they could easily bar the United States consular and diplomatic agents from its use if they were so inclined, and they would surely do so in case of outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain.

There is another cable which runs very near to Cuba. It is in part a British line, extending from Halifax to the Bermuda Islands and from the Bermudas southward to Turk's Island. This line the British government laid as a purely military construction. The idea was to skirt the coast of the United States with a line of communication, having neither of its ends on the soil of this country, and therefore wholly under British domination. Such a cable would be of vast importance in case of war between Great Britain and the United States, as it would enable the fleet to be maneuvered without regard to the lines of communication existing with the United States. This cable our government could doubtless utilize in case of need should war break out between the United States and Spain. There are two cable lines from Haiti to Cuba, and one of these we might gain possession of. From Haiti to Turk's Island the distance is only 70 or 80 miles, but four hours' steaming for one of our fast dispatch or torpedo boats.

Carrier Pigeon Service.
Naval authorities are also much pleased with the reports which come from Key West of the successful use of carrier pigeons by the officers of the fleet now cruising in those waters. It has been found that the pigeons pass readily from the ships to the shore even when the distance is near 100 miles. Naval officers who have made a special study of the use of carrier pigeons for transporting naval dispatches tell me there is no longer any doubt of the utility of these birds for that purpose. Our own experiments have demonstrated their service, and the navies of other powers have gone into the subject more thoroughly than we have.

There is nothing new about the use of homing pigeons for sea service. Professor Marion of the naval war college has inquired into the history of naval pigeon flying and finds that the birds were employed for this purpose by the early Romans, Greeks and Egyptians, who used to announce their approach three or four days prior to their arrival at port. The Venetians used them with great success during their war with the Turks in the sixteenth century, and it is said the island of Candia was once saved by a pigeon, which carried the news of a Turkish invasion to Venice in time to permit the Venetians to send a fleet to repel the intruders before they could effect a landing. In memory of this event pigeons were for centuries fed at the public expense in the famous square of St. Mark's, Venice. The organization of modern military pigeon posts dates, however, from the siege of Paris in 1870-1, where homing pigeons were extensively and successfully used by the French in sending communications over the German lines.

France now spends \$20,000 a year in maintaining pigeon lofts and in training the birds for sea and military service. The government offers prizes to breeders for the best birds. For some time the French naval authorities have had a pigeon post in constant operation between Toulon and the island of Corsica, and they are establishing new lines in the Mediterranean. They hope to establish such a line between Algiers and Marseilles, a distance of 480 miles. Homing pigeons have frequently been sent across the British channel at its widest part.

An Interesting Experiment.
Lieutenant Knight of our navy once tried a most interesting experiment in the use of pigeons at sea. A bird was kept between decks on board Monongahela for 21 days and was then liberated at sea. It flew straight to the loft in the naval academy at Annapolis, more than 200 miles distant.

The most interesting trial of pigeons at sea was that made at the expense of a Paris newspaper. It chartered a steamer, invited the breeders of all countries to participate and went out into the ocean with about 4,500 pigeons on board. They were liberated at various distances from land. Eight hundred were set free about 90 miles from land, and not one returned to the ship. Sixteen were liberated about 125 miles from land, and only three returned to the ship. Six hundred were liberated about 190 miles from land, and only one returned to the steamer. Of all the pigeons set free at sea only 16 refused to seek the land, a few declining to leave the ship at all.

The first prize of this remarkable tourney was won by a bird which flew 465 miles, of which more than 200 miles was over water, in 16 hours and 18 minutes, an average speed of 80 1/2 miles per hour. Very few of these pigeons had ever flown over water before.

Italy has an interior military dispatch system operated by carrier pigeons. England is the only power which has not tried this means of sending dispatches. The United States navy has made some interesting and successful experiments with them, in some cases getting dispatches from sea at a distance of about 200 miles from land. The recent practical use of pigeons at Key West indicates that in case of war with Spain and severing of the cable lines the homing pigeons may be called upon to play an important part in the operations of our navy.

WALTER WELLMAN.

SERVANTS' LIVERIES.
They Had Their Origin During the Reign of King Pepin of France.

So far as the present writer is aware, the earliest mention of "liveries" made in history was during the reign of King Pepin of France, who flourished about the year 750 A. D.

A form of amusement to which King Pepin was partial was what were termed cours pléniers. These were assemblies at which, upon the king's invitation, all the lords and courtiers of France were expected to be present. They were held twice in each year—at Christmas and Easter—and generally lasted for about a week at

each time. Sometimes these gatherings took place at the king's palace, sometimes in the neighborhood of one of the larger French cities and sometimes in some rural district. While the festival lasted the king took all his meals in public, bishops and dukes alone being privileged to sit at the royal table. A second table was provided for abbots, counts and other leading men, and at both tables there was shown more profusion than delicacy, both in the quality of the meats and drinks and the manner in which they were served. Flutes, hautboys and other musical instruments were played before the bearers of each course as it was removed from the table. When dessert was served, 30 heralds, each holding aloft a jeweled goblet, shouted thrice, "Largesse, largesse from the most potent of kings!" As they shouted they scattered around the crowds handfuls of gold and silver coins. Then the trumpets were blown, while the better class spectators shouted and the meaner sort scrambled and often fought vigorously for the money scattered by the heralds.

Charles VII of France put a final stop to the cours pléniers, alleging that the expense attendant upon his wars with England made it impossible for him to continue them. One of the severest causes of expense, it was explained, arose from the fact that beginning with King Pepin's time, etiquette and custom alike demanded that the king should upon these occasions give an entire suit of new and gorgeous clothing not only to his own servants and retainers, but also to those of the queen and all the princes of the blood royal. These garments were said to be "liveries"—that is, "distributed" at the king's expense—and from this word the English word "livery" was derived, as was the custom of providing servants with "livery," from the above mentioned practice of certain of the French kings.—London Society.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Hansford, the Colorado pitcher signed by Brooklyn, is a south paw, 6 1/2 feet in height.

Tickets Free to Housekeepers Only.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Monday Afternoon, January 31.

Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commencing at 2:30.

Mr. Elisha B. Worrell

Travels from a very successful tour in the west and south with lecture on
DIETETICS.
(The science of food.)

Notable stage display of Food Plants and Food Products obtained through courtesy from Agassiz Museum, Cambridge and Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.
Each 10¢ will receive a copy of Mr. Worrell's latest work—one of the best books of food extant. Apart from lectures it sells for fifty cents. Revenue from a select list of advert sements in each of book meets the entire expense—making all absolutely free to housekeepers.
Mr. Worrell's lecture, itself, will be entirely divorced from advertising being the same as any paid lecture.

No person will be admitted without a ticket. Seats may now be procured at Bartlett's Drug Store.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.
Monday, January 31.

COMING
The...
Tarrytown
Widow

Management D. W. Truss & Co.

"A Wagen Load of
Laughs in Every act."

"The Tarrytown Widow is a four act play which has the real champagne sparkle to it."—New York Journal.
"The Tarrytown Widow is a hit."—New York Herald.

Prices 35—50—75.

Seats on sale at Bartlett's Friday

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.
Tuesday, February 1.

Morrison's
Original Famous
Scenic and Dramatic
Production of

FAUST...

With its Wonderful Electric and Calcium Effects.

The Marvelous "BROCKEN" Scene.

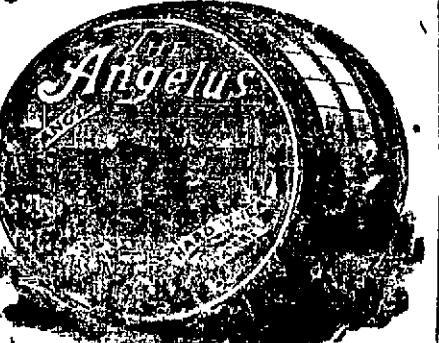
With Genuine Flashes of Lightning and the Magic Rain of Fire.

Produced Here in its Entirety. Production Entirely New This Season.

Prices, 35—50—75.

Seats on sale at Bartlett's Saturday

ABSOLUTELY
PERFECT



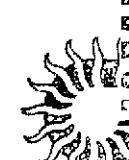
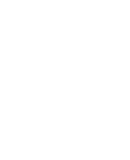
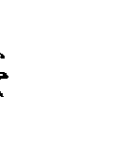
THE
CAREFUL
HOUSEWIFE
WILL USE
NO OTHER.

The Basis of
all Security

Is a safe kind of property to own, and, as everybody knows that is REAL ESTATE. There is nothing better than NORTH ADAMS REAL ESTATE for permanent investment or speculation. The moral in this case is obvious. Money to loan on Real Estate security. Home builders preferred. Don't be a life-long rent-payer.

Alford

Wants to hear from buyers, sellers and builders and wants EVERYBODY to watch this advertisement, as it may be a source of mutual profit.



A double tenement house in the fifth ward. Large lot, \$3200.

A new 10 room house, 8 minutes from postoffice, well built, in good repair, modern improvements, Simmons boiler. Will sell for \$4,000.

A neat little cottage of six rooms, in good location, \$2,400.

Another 10 per cent. investment in choice tenement property. Worth looking into.

A large double house, with vacant lot adjoining. Will be sold separately or together. Bargain.

A large double tenement house in

good condition, 5 minutes' walk from Main street, \$6,000.

A seven-room house with large lot. Cheap at \$2,750.

Three-tenement house in good neighborhood, large lot, \$3,500.

A fine building lot, 65 ft front by 150-ft deep.

A double tenement house that rents for \$19.00 per month that can be bought for \$2,500.

A nine room house on the line of the electric railway, west, small barn, one acre of land \$3000.

A choice piece of residence property in the fifth ward, large house,

pleasant surroundings. Not many of this kind for sale, \$9000.

\$5000. for a modern 8 room house in the Normal School district, hot air, Lot 66 x 132.

Another one that I can sell for \$4700, has 8 rooms and bath, heated by hot air. Lot 57 x 186.

A small house on the line of the electric road, South, about one-half acre of land, \$1500.

A farm of about 100 acres on the "Notoh Road," one-half timber, balance meadow and pasture. No house, one barn, \$1800.

Just a word about
West End Park

Not that it is needed, but because it is deserved.....

"It is the best thing in the market for home owners."

Farm of fifty acres, about two and one-half miles from North Adams, house 12 rooms, \$3000.

I have one nice near-by lot that somebody will be sure to want this spring, but it will be a great deal safer to buy it now if you are looking for that sort of a purchase. It is 65 feet front by 140 feet deep, and can be bought for \$2500.

There are still remaining on Richmond Hill, some very desirable lots which will be sold as heretofore at low prices and on easy terms. For nearly lots these are cheaper than anything in the city, and will prove a good investment for the modest home-builder, \$300, 400 and 500.

The lots on the Sherman property, on the line of the electric road, west, are for many reasons considered very choice. They are on high ground, facing south, affording one of the finest views in this valley, and are large, being 75x200. There are five lots remaining on the north side of the street, five having already been sold.

There are twenty lots on what is known as the Harlow Green property on West Main street, opposite the Fair Grounds. \$350 buys a good one.

On the new State Road, opposite the Brayton school, there are some very desirable low price lots, as

well as on West Main street, adjoining Brown & O'Connor's store. Plans and prices on application.

A new 2-tenement house, rents for \$16.50 per month and the price is \$1900. This property can be bought on easy terms if desired.

A double tenement house in good location easily worth \$3500 and I will sell it at that figure.

This is a good column for real estate owners to advertise in if they have property for sale. Let me know your wants and I will advertise them.

I represent the American Fire Insurance company of Boston, one of the oldest and best of Massachusetts companies. Prompt adjustment of losses guaranteed.

ALFORD,
Real Estate and Insurance.
90 Main Street.

CREST SOAP

WHITE SOAP

A Marvel of Beauty, Purity and Efficiency, everywhere DELIGHTED with it. It is an **ECONOMICAL LUXURY**. Made by CURTIS DAVIS & CO., Boston, makers of the famous Welcome Soap.

PILES

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind Piles, Itch, Bleeding, and all the troubles of the rectum. It is a powerful, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1.00. **WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio**. For sale at Pratt's Drug Store.

Steam Carpet Cleaning

Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid at short notice. Try our **STEAMING PROCESS**—it makes them look like new. Old carpets remodeled. Custom Laundry and Bed Renovating a specialty.

W. R. CLARK & SON.

5 Brooklyn St. Telephone 104-1. Orders left at Blanchard's Dry House, Eagle St., will get prompt attention.

The Adams National Bank

of NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Incorporated 1882. Reorganized 1885.

Capital \$500,000. Surplus, Undivided Profits \$100,000.

W. H. BRAYTON, President. A. C. ROUGHTON, Vice-President. E. S. WILKINSON, Cashier. Directors: S. W. Houghton, W. A. Whitaker, Hon. George F. Lawrence, W. A. Gallup, W. G. Cady, G. W. Chase, H. W. Clark.

Accounts and collections solicited.

W. H. GAYLORD.

Great Mark-Down Sale of **Cloaks and Capes.**

Cloaks marked down to one-half the usual price to clear them quickly and surely.

Handkerchiefs!

A large special stock of Handkerchiefs is here to choose from. More styles than you can imagine, all at little enough prices.

W. H. GAYLORD.

Wm. H. Bennett, Fire Insurance Agency...

Copley Square Hotel

F. S. Risteet & Co.

William's Kidney Pills

Monarch Polish

William's Kidney Pills

Monarch Polish

Local News!

STANFORD.

A. H. Fuller was confirmed as Sunday school superintendent and Mrs. H. W. Frame as president of the Epworth League. The quarterly conference unanimously requested Presiding Elder Griffin to use his influence in having Rev. O. F. Williams returned for another year.

The ladies' aid society met on January 18 at the parlors of the Methodist church and a committee was elected to buy new furnishings for the parsonage.

Mrs. J. O. Sanford has returned from South Boston where she has been visiting her daughter.

A large number from here attended the Hallowellville sugar social last week Wednesday night and report a good time.

The teacher of the grammar school was so ill to teach Thursday and Friday of last week.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church was held at Silas Blood's last Friday afternoon and was quite well attended. In the evening a large company of friends gathered and presented them with a valuable sideboard, it being the 25th anniversary of their marriage. They also received a lamp and silver pickles casket. All enjoyed the happy occasion.

Frank, oldest son of Charles Brown broke his arm Thursday in a fall while skating. Dr. Nichols attended him.

G. M. Bemis from Readsboro was in this section buying cattle last week.

There will be a sugar social at the Baptist church Friday evening January 25.

There will be a sugar social at the Methodist church Wednesday evening, February 2, unless something prevents.

Mrs. Russell Niles has been quite sick but is now recovering.

George Weed is still in poor health.

Charles Bishop and wife have moved into the new house recently built by Dexter Bishop.

Lewis, son of A. H. Fuller, has been ill with tonsillitis but is able to be out again.

The fourth quarterly conference of the M. E. church was held in the parsonage Tuesday afternoon, January 15, Rev. T. A. Griffin being present. Mr. Bateman of North Adams opened the meeting with prayer. Reports from pastor, Sunday school superintendent and class leader showed the church in an active condition spiritually. The Sunday school is very prosperous, the average attendance being 75 per cent. The interests of the church received the usual attention, one-half of the small indebtedness is provided for and an effort is being made to get the balance by April 1. The stewards for the coming year are Obed Hall, M. L. Whitney, A. H. Fuller, H. W. Frame, Arthur Dunn, Robert Sanford, George W. Estes, E. M. Blood and Mrs. M. B. Foster, Mrs. C. M. Baker, Mrs. Robert Sanford, Mrs. Arthur Dunn and Mrs. George Caneby.

NUTT'S Cough Syrup

Regular Size, 25c. Three times the quantity, 50c.

Newmarket, N. H., the Home of Nutt's Cough Syrup.

Sensor F. H. Durgin, says: "I endorse Nutt's Cough Syrup as being the best preparation of its kind I have ever used."

LAW OF THE SEA.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

WHITINGHAM.

L. H. Sawyer went to North Adams and Gardner on a business trip Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Jilson and Eva Reed went to North Adams Wednesday.

H. N. Brown had quite a severe shock Saturday morning, paralyzing his right side.

Several from this place attended the festival and dance at Jacksonville Friday night.

H. J. Chase is laid up with rheumatism this week.

John Gillett commenced moving to Turners Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. Porter Carrier died at her home Friday night of consumption. The funeral was held at Green Mountain hall Monday at 10 o'clock, Rev. H. E. Buffum officiating. The interment was in the Cutting cemetery. Mrs. Carrier had been gradually failing since the death of her little daughter about a year ago. She leaves a husband and two little boys.

NORTH HEATH.

The North Heath literary society met with the family of W. E. Gleason on January 21. A large number were present, among them being many from Colrain and Rowe. The presence of the Rev. E. P. Prassey was much enjoyed. The next meeting will be February 4 at George Thompson.

O. A. Summer and I. W. Stetson have sold their apples and were shipping them last week for \$3 a barrel.

C. J. Hanger went from here last Tuesday to Mansus and Ansonia, Ct., in the interest of the Heath Telephone Co. He visited the Telephone Co. works at Mansus and also at Ansonia, then went to New York and went through the Phoenix Telephone works there. He was absent three days.

After dinner-coffee.

Nothing in the world is so necessary as a fitting termination to a perfectly served dinner.

At no time does the true merit of coffee become so manifest. To produce that delicious, aromatic beverage that delights the hearts of epicures and acts as a delightful conclusion to a well-enjoyed meal, only the finest material should be used. They are represented by **Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee.**

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CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A Young Choir Singer.

Little Vera Caldwell, the prodigy of Maitland, Mo., is only 8 years old. Her father is pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place. She sings in the choir, and is able to make her voice heard in every part of the church. She meets with the choir for rehearsal and goes to church with her mother. While the choir is singing she stands on a chair and joins in with a full round voice of a quality most remarkable for a child. It is not piercing, but soft, yet the power of penetration is quite great as that of an older person. Little Vera seems to be deeply in earnest or to be fully aware of the responsibility she has assumed. She is puffed by the entire congregation, yet the attention she has received has not spoiled her. Many fear that she is so young, but her parents do not share this view, and encourage her efforts in a musical way. She has never had a teacher. The gift is natural. As soon as she becomes old enough she will be given the best musical education her father can afford.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

IN NARROW WAYS.

Blow, thou strong western wind,
Blow far and deep
Thy forest coolness here
Through the dark city street.

Blow o'er the crowded roofs
From wall to wall,
Through fevered alleys swift
In boundless blessing fall.

Where weary mothers wait
Blow thy fresh breath,
Where men have laid them down
Weft in love with death.

Bring country pleasantness
From their dreams,
Shade of great tossing streams
And thoughts of flowing fountains.

Bring wafts of fragrance, too,
From far blown flowers,
Pour balm, pour rest, pour life
Through these desolating hours.

And let some little child
Wake up and sing
And feel your silken touch
A soothing angel's wing.
—Harper's Bazar.

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The Weakness of a Woman.

A woman who has suffered eighteen years, who has been cured after a life of misery and lives again in the sunshine of happiness, speaks to other women in words of no uncertain meaning.

Just a woman's story.

Not strange because it happens every day, not romantic or thrilling, but just a story of misery and suffering such as only women know.

For eighteen years, Sara E. Bowen, of Peru, Indiana, carried a burden of pain. Night and day, without respite, she suffered the most dreary experience that ever fell to the lot of woman.

That she did not die is almost beyond belief.

That she is well to-day is a miracle.

Mrs. Bowen's trouble requires no description beyond the symptom, which every woman will instantly recognize.

In describing them Mrs. Bowen says: "For eighteen years I suffered with weakness peculiar to my sex. I was a broken down piece of humanity; a shadow of a woman."

"My brain was tortured until I could remember but little. I could not sleep or eat and was reduced in weight to a mere skeleton. What little I did eat could not be digested in my weakened state, and caused me untold misery."

"My skin was muddy, my eyes were heavy. I was dizzy all the time and totally unfit for even ordinary housework."

"Doctors prescribed for me without avail. Medicine was recommended and taken in quantity but it did no good."

"Time and time again I was at the brink of despair. Day by day my trouble grew worse, and dark indeed was the day before my deliverance."

"A friend of mine told me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had accomplished for others in my condition."

It was the first glimpse of the sun of happiness through the dark clouds of misery. "I bought a box and took them. Even then I felt their effect. I bought more and continued to take them until I was well and strong."

"They liberated me from the most terrible bonds that ever tortured a woman. They brought me new life when death was welcome."

"I recommend them to my friends, and I do not hesitate to say to every suffering woman in the world that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure her."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for all forms of weakness. The blood is vitalized and becomes pregnant with the elements of life. The nervous system is reorganized, all irregularities are corrected, strength returns and disease disappears. So remarkable have been the cures performed by these little pills that their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization. Wherever you go you will find the most important article in every drug store to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

From Paris to Spring and Summer Garments.

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, Jan. 18.—The sight of the summer goods has made me forget for the moment that we have still at least two months of the coldest weather before us, wherein furs next to open grate fires are the greatest comfort we can have. Furs may be worn up to the

Darkies of the Eastern Shore.

It is worth while to see them drive into one of the villages, say on a Saturday when the country people are gathering to do their shopping. One will see many an old negro come driving in at a snail's pace, clad in ill-fitting garments too big or too little, of any color or no color, ragged and patched. He slouches on the seat of his tumble down wagon as if it were too much trouble to sit erect or as if he were about to fall over into the bottom of the vehicle and go to sleep. His steed is a mule, small, bony, starved looking, waddling in gait, a very caricature of his kind. One expects him every moment to stop and go to feeding on the grass that grows near the gutter. The wagon rattles from afar. Every bolt and screw is loose, the wheels seem about to fall entirely off, the sideboards sway and the seat moves from side to side, apparently at the peril of the occupant. The harness is composed largely of rope and twine. The lines are innocent of all accusation of being leather. One would be willing to risk his life on a venture that such a team would never get down the street to the hitching place by the pump, but the zigzag journey is safely made, with no sign of anxiety on the part of the driver, and he halts his lolling comrades on the pavement with a guffaw that can be heard a mile. The voices of the ill clad but happy group sound mellow and sweet and good natured as they chaff each other. These voices are the very expression of the happy go lucky, idle, easy, careless life of these people, too indolent to sound all the syllables of their words. Yet they are happy. To see and hear them one would think there was no tomorrow, nothing to be done in the world and no such thing as care upon earth.

—Calvin Dill Wilson in Lippincott's.

An Appreciable Difference.

"The chief difference between the man with a lot of new made money and the gentle zephyr," said the corn fed philosopher, "is that the gentle zephyr blows itself quietly." —Indianapolis Journal.

In 1880 the Duchesse de Fontanges had the misfortune to have her hair blown off at a hunting party, and she tied her hair with one of her ribbon garters. Hairdressing with ribbons remained a fashion for seven years.

No fewer than 26,326 doors and windows in London have been found open at night by the police in one year.

Beauty in the Angeworm.

If there is any living thing that seems to have nothing to relieve its ugliness it is the angeworm that crawls slimly across the sidewalk after a heavy rain. And yet even that is beautiful.

Put a bit of its upper skin under the microscope and your ideas of the poor little worm will change mightily. It shimmers like the softest satin and sparkles with all the colors of the rainbow, for it is covered with little fine lines crossing each other like the cuttings in a glass vase.

Like a Toy Lamb.

"Oh, do look at that dear little lamb!" said Frances, on seeing a young lamb for the first time in her life.

"Isn't it pretty?" asked mamma.

"Yes, and it is so natural too. I squeak just like a toy lamb and has the same sort of wool on its back." —Chicago Record.

Thin in flesh? Perhaps it's natural.

If perfectly well, this is probably the case.

But many are suffering from frequent colds, nervous debility, pallor, and a hundred aches and pains, simply because they are not fleshy enough.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites strengthens the digestion, gives new force to the nerves, and makes rich, red blood. It is a food in itself.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

DR. EMMENS, A MODERN ALCHEMIST, WHO IS TURNING SILVER INTO GOLD.

[Special Correspondence.]
New York, Dec. 16.—"Yesterday was a Luther. He dared to say that transmutation of the metals was the next great problem for the chemist to solve."
So said Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, sitting opposite me at his desk in an office on the seventh floor of a big building overlooking Bowling Green. Below in Broadway the cable cars went clanging ceaselessly along. Across the way loomed the big red building of the Produce Exchange, where millionaires

world of the United States was in a ferment because England was drawing from us our stock of gold. The results of this financial crisis were felt by almost every man, woman and child in the country, directly or indirectly. The shifting of the balance of trade from one cause or another turned the stream of yellow metal back toward our shores, and immediately signs of restored confidence appeared; prosperity returned.
If Dr. Emmens perseveres in the work he is doing at his laboratory on Staten Island and accomplishes all that he

ver of the net value, after deducting the refining charge, of \$35.65.
On the 22d of April he deposited 9.64 ounces, which yielded 60 1/2 gold and 32 1/2 silver of the net value of \$120.10.
Following these, at intervals of two or three weeks, Dr. Emmens has made other deposits, their value ranging from \$126.72 to \$562.18. A few days before my conversation with him he deposited 12.05 ounces, yielding 47 1/2 gold and 330 silver of a net value of \$119.45. He said to me that he was turning out about \$500 worth of metal at that time, though the production was not constant for reasons connected with the operation of his machinery.

That Dr. Emmens turns in gold at the assay office there is no question. I asked the director of the mint at Washington a few days ago, and he told me that the assay office had received gold from Dr. Emmens which the director claimed he obtained from Mexican silver dollars. All Mexican dollars, the director of the mint told me, contained a small amount of gold. According to the assay office report, however, the gold in a Mexican dollar is only "a trace" and not of any importance in disproving Dr. Emmens' claims. No one asserts that the Mexican dollar contains the amount of gold that Dr. Emmens says he obtains from it.

Here are the facts which Dr. Emmens claims, put in the plainest language: He says that he can put a Mexican silver dollar through a secret process which will produce an amount of gold much greater in value than the dollar with which the process began. Moreover, he claims that after paying the cost of an expensive treatment of the silver alloy he can make a large profit on the product.

He claims not only that he can do these things, but that he is doing them every day. The profits he is making, he says, are now \$150 a week. There is no reasonable limitation to the amount of profit he can make except the physical limitations of his machinery and the strength of the three members of the syndicate which controls the process. Last May Dr. Emmens predicted that within a year he would be producing 50,000 ounces of gold a month—about \$550,000 worth, or \$7,800,000 worth in a year. The profit on that production would be \$2,700,000 a year.

"I think that I get gold from silver by my process," said Dr. Emmens, "but I do not insist on that. Some one may think that I simply get from the silver gold which was combined with it. If that is true, I still get gold in commercial quantities from an alloy in which an assay shows no gold or only a trace. I am entirely satisfied, so long as I get the gold. For my own part, I believe that the change which occurs is molecular, but I am willing to admit that it may not be."

Dr. Emmens took from his desk three strips of metal. The first, he said, showed to his practiced eye slight traces of

gold. In the second were heavy streaks of yellow. The third was all yellow.
"These three," said Dr. Emmens, "show a piece of a Mexican dollar in three stages of the process. In the third it is rich enough to be melted down into an ingot."

From a case he produced some specimens of the gold 500 fine. In places it was of a deep ruby color.
"I have produced some of a brilliant blue," said Dr. Emmens, "and I believe in time I shall get a colored gold which will be worth \$30 an ounce to jewelers."

When I asked Dr. Emmens if any of his work had been conducted under the supervision of some disinterested person, who could testify to the results, he smiled and shook his head.
"No one has seen the process except my partners and myself," he said, "and for obvious reasons. I do not want to share my secret with any one. I ask no one to believe in my process. So long as the treasury accepts my gold I am perfectly satisfied."

"Does no one, then, know your process?" I asked.
"Not all of it. I am the only person who knows the whole of it. My partner, H. A. Strong, and my son share part of the knowledge with me."

"But the workmen in your laboratory—are you not afraid they will learn your process?"
"There are no workmen in my laboratory. The three members of the syndicate do all the work."

"You have not even an engineer or a laborer?"
"No one."

"Would you sell your secret?"
"If any one can show me how it would be of any advantage to me. I have had men come to me—men conspicuous in the business and the political world—and offer to provide capital for my process up to \$500,000, and I have always said that I should be glad to join with them if they would show me how I had anything to gain by it. They have never been able to show me, and so the matter stands. These men

might offer me a million or so for my secret, but that would be paltry compared with what I expect to make out of it. In the meantime the laboratory is turning out gold and increasing the output all the time."

"Here is a proposition I have made to any nation that wants to test the process and that will make it worth my while: I will take 1,000,000 ounces of silver, worth \$500,000, and from it I will make 600,000 ounces of gold, worth \$120,000. The cost of making the gold will be \$4,600,000. Add to that the cost of the silver, \$500,000, and subtract the whole from \$7,500,000, the value of the

gold, and you have a profit of \$2,700,000."
Dr. Emmens says his process is partly physical and partly chemical. He believes the chemical influence merely makes easier the physical change. He has obtained good results from the Mexican dollars, but he finds Chinese silver, of which he obtained a small amount from the Chinese minister at Washington, is easier to manipulate. When an eminent English scientist wanted to make some experiments along the line of Dr. Emmens' work recently, he advised him to use the Chinese silver.
Scientists were once the most skeptical of men. Now they count hardly

Dr. Emmens' work is attracting more attention in France than it is in this country, and both scientific and lay publications there have printed pages on the subject. One of the earnest objects of the French papers is to take from the "Yankee doctor" the credit of discovering the philosopher's stone. It was not a Yankee, they say, but a Frenchman who first made gold from silver, and that Frenchman is Theodor Tiffereau. Tiffereau, they say, made gold from silver and brass 50 years ago. On Dr. Emmens' desk is a little leather casket in which are three specimens of Tiffereau's gold. Tiffereau himself sent them to the doctor with a certificate, saying that the gold was made in Mexico in 1847. Dr. Emmens is entirely satisfied of the correctness of the statement.

Tiffereau had a hard time with his discovery. He went back to France with it and confided it to the government. A test was attempted. Some of the conditions were not fulfilled; the test went wrong. The government refused to make another. So Tiffereau has been waiting 50 years for recognition. Now he has sent to Dr. Emmens the formula for his process, and at the Staten Island laboratory Dr. Emmens is repeating Tiffereau's experiments. Tiffereau claimed that he could never get as good results in France as he has got in Mexico, and he attributed it to the sunlight. Under the conditions here he hopes that Dr. Emmens will repeat his early success. Dr. Emmens says that Tiffereau was right.

Until Dr. Emmens produces gold in enormous quantities, there will be no means of verifying his claims, although his high standing in the scientific world has given them a weight which entitles them to the most respectful consideration. If in a year's time Dr. Emmens is increasing the world's gold supply by \$50,000 a month, he will be unsettling financial conditions in a degree that will draw the world's attention to him. And what will be the outcome if his hopes are realized? It means revolution, of course, financial, political, commercial. The gold standard will become a mockery if artificial gold is manufactured in enormous quantities. If its manufacture becomes universal, the value of silver will bound up to three or four times the value of gold. The owners of silver mines, next to the alchemists, will become the wealthiest men in the United States. The holders of the gold bonds so much coveted today will find themselves impoverished. The whole earth will be turned topsy turvy.

Is Dr. Emmens prepared to father chaos? Or will he be content to make ten or fifty or a hundred millions for the argentaurum syndicate and then break his machinery and let his secret go with him to the grave?
There is one reason for believing that even if Dr. Emmens is right the making of gold may not become universal, at least for a long time. With the cheapening of gold, the men who hold the key to its production would find their profits dwindling to the point where it would no longer pay to manufacture gold from silver. And Dr. Emmens has said that not science, but "money greed," was his incentive in his search for the philosopher's stone.

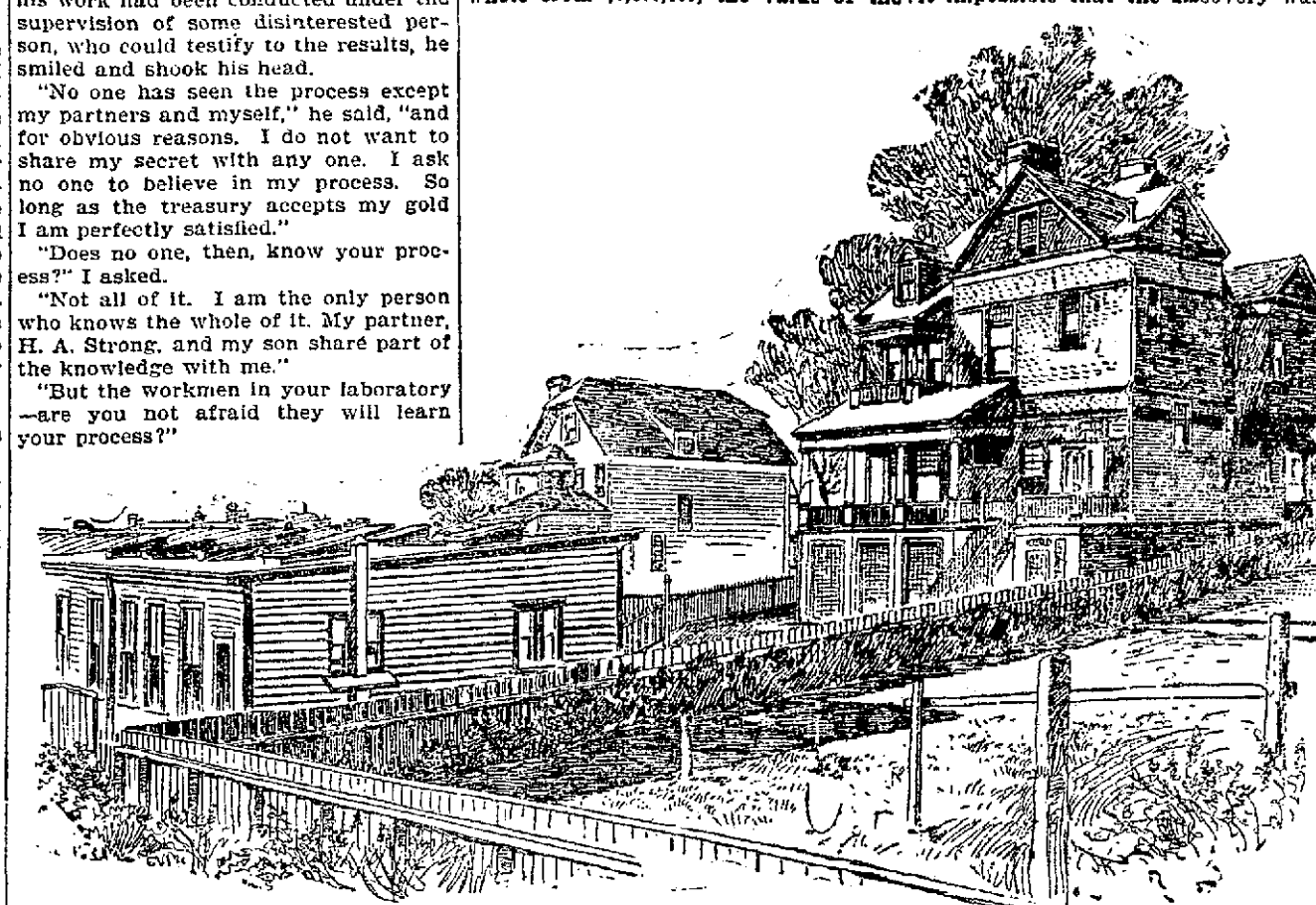
GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.



STEPHEN H. EMMENS, WHO TURNS SILVER INTO GOLD.

merchants gather every day to buy or sell. In the distance was the Brooklyn bridge and beyond it a vast area of warehouses. Millions on millions of commercial wealth were represented within range of my eye. If Dr. Emmens' hopes are realized, all that wealth will be insignificant compared with the fortune at his command. If his theories are correct, we are on the verge of a revolution, social, commercial, financial.

Not long ago the whole business



THE HOME AND LABORATORY OF STEPHEN H. EMMENS AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

"There are no workmen in my laboratory. The three members of the syndicate do all the work."

"You have not even an engineer or a laborer?"
"No one."

"Would you sell your secret?"
"If any one can show me how it would be of any advantage to me. I have had men come to me—men conspicuous in the business and the political world—and offer to provide capital for my process up to \$500,000, and I have always said that I should be glad to join with them if they would show me how I had anything to gain by it. They have never been able to show me, and so the matter stands. These men

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PILLSBURY, THE FLOUR KING, TALKS ON THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

[Special Correspondence.]
Minneapolis, Dec. 16.—Charles A. Pillsbury, the flour king, consented yesterday to be interviewed on the subject of dollar wheat and the outlook for future prices of that cereal. The following interview was submitted to Mr. Pillsbury and by him corrected:

"The present condition of the wheat market," he said, "is attributable to causes which, in my opinion, will keep the price of that commodity at higher prices than the average for the past few years for many years to come. As a matter of fact, we have unconsciously been consuming both a visible and invisible supply at a greater rate than we supposed, so that at present the visible and invisible supply is at the lowest point known in the history of the wheat markets."

"This fact would have been evident long ago had it not been for the increased facilities of transportation which have enabled us to handle a small supply so as to place it on the market with great rapidity at points where it was most seriously needed, but apparently the limit in this direction has been reached, and with the bread eaters of the world increasing in number as rapidly as they have in the past few years the time must inevitably come when production must be greater in order to supply the legitimate demand."

"Too much stress has been laid, I think, upon the part that the failure of the crop in the Argentine Republic has played in the upward tendency of the price of wheat, for it must be remembered that the total crop of that country does not equal the crop grown in any one of our own states of Minnesota, Kansas and North Dakota."

"To these states we must look in this country for increased acreage and production. They are the great wheat producers, and their farmers only require the stimulus of a settled price at a high figure, due to a constant demand, to induce them to plant more extensively than they are now doing. It is obvious that it is to the western and not to the central states that we must look in this country for wheat."

"The eastern farmers will need constantly more and more land for grazing and agricultural purposes, and they cannot hope to compete with the fertile and practically boundless territory of the great states that I have mentioned. It is equally certain that the western farmer would not feel justified in planting to the large extent that present conditions seem to demand if he thought that the demand was to be temporary, but it is easily demonstrated and may be confidently predicted that the demand will be constant and will grow, rather than decrease."

"Only recently the Japanese government has been taking steps looking to the extensive introduction of wheat as a food to supplant the rice diet that centuries. This is only one instance of the new markets that must inevitably open as man becomes more thoroughly under the domination of European customs and habits."

"The Japanese have, it is said, as-

cribed to the rice diet the small stature of the people of that race. Be that as it may, one thing is sure, that wheat contains in its kernel all the essentials for the most wholesome food that mankind can assimilate. This is demonstrable not only by the chemistry of food, but by the experience of those races that have used wheat in some form as their staple diet."

"From this fact it is evident that as the peoples who now live outside of the more modern civilization come within its pale there will inevitably come a time when they will conform in diet as well as in legislation, costume and other details to their elder brethren, and

"America is the country to which the nations of the future must look for their supply of this commodity, for India and Russia, though they have increased their acreage, have about reached their limit, and in England the wheat crop has diminished instead of keeping abreast of the growing demand."

"I have said that wheat contains all the essentials for a perfect diet, and I should like here to explain why, if this be true, it should not be eaten entire instead of being separated, as it is when made into flour or any preparation other than the whole grain itself."

"This is because no nation ever attempts to live solely upon wheat. Other



CHARLES A. PILLSBURY.

when this happens wheat will of course take its place at the head of the dietetic scale."

"This means that the demand which now forces wheat to \$1 will continue as a permanent factor to be counted upon, and when the wheatgrower is fully assured of this fact he will not be tardy in laying his plans to plant as many more acres as he foresees will find a purchaser in the markets of the world."

foods—fish, meat, lentils and so on—are taken in connection with the product of wheat itself, and it is therefore not only necessary, but undesirable that the whole grain should be consumed. Otherwise, in the attempt to gain variety, there would be an excess of nutritive qualities that is quite as much to be avoided as a deficiency of those qualities."

"I have endeavored to show what, in my opinion, are the causes which have

led to the present market rate of wheat and what the causes will be which will maintain this rate, and inferentially this means that America must ultimately take its place as the great granary and mill of the civilized nations of the world."

"Of course it would be impossible, if my views are correct, and the entire population of the whole world become bread eaters, for any production of wheat, however great, to supply the demand. That difficulty will be met in all probability by still further advances along the line of rapid transportation, so that when means of distribution are perfected there need be no fear of a bread famine in any quarter of the globe."

ROBERT J. ELLENWOOD.

Objection to Stagecoaches.

In 1782 there were, strange as it seems, only six stagecoaches running in all England, and of course these were the only public vehicles for travelers. Even these were a novelty, and a person named John Crosset thought they were such a dangerous innovation that he wrote a pamphlet against them. "These coaches," he wrote, "make gentlemen come to London upon every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do except upon urgent necessity. Nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives come often up, who, rather than come such long journeys on horseback, would stay at home. Then when they come to town they must be in the wade, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats and by these means get such a habit of idleness and love of pleasure that they are uneasy after." Even people who come to the city on steam cars are sometimes similarly affected by the visits even unto this day.

The Deadly Upas Tree.

Most people have at least heard the story of the deadly upas tree of Java, of which it was at one time said that to merely approach it was certain death. This story was treated as an absolute fable, but now it seems as if there was actually some basis of real fact for it.

The upas tree is a real tree and a very big one. In the old trees the bark is over an inch thick and full of a thick, milky juice, the merest touch of which upon the skin produces a most painful and irritating rash.

What is more, a gas arises from this juice which has a most poisonous effect upon any one near it. It is sometimes used by the natives for satisfying private revenge, for a cup of it hidden in the room of a sleeper produces stupor and eventually death.

Destruction of the Pine Moth.

German foresters have found a sure remedy for the destruction of the pine moth in the heavy pine forests of the Fatherland. The caterpillars born the latter part of August descend to winter quarters in the heavy moss at the foot of the trees. Early in the spring they usually climb the trunks and eat the tender, green needles. Now the foresters scrape a broad band in the bark around the trunk and coat the smooth space with a mixture of glue, grease and tar. This kills the insects.

THE PACIFIC COAST NAVAL PENITENTIARY.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—The laws of congress for the government of the navy or, as these laws are popularly styled, the "articles of war," designate a host of offenses for which an enlisted man of the naval service may be tried by a court martial and sentenced to imprisonment and labor, and they stipulate that such sentences may be carried into effect in any prison or penitentiary which the United States may be allowed to use by any state or territory.

Some of these offenses are of the same nature as those which are tried before civil courts, such as assault, murder and robbery, but by far the greater number are against military discipline, such as desertion, insubordination and fraudulent enlistment.

For many years enlisted men sentenced by courts martial were confined in the different state prisons, the expense being borne by the general government through the navy department, but a great saving of expense in keeping these prisoners was effected by the establishment of several naval prisons at different navy yards, which were directly under the control of the naval authorities.

Prisons were thus started at the Boston, New York and Mare Island navy yards, and two of these are now in operation, the one at Boston for the east coast and that at Mare Island for the west coast.

The prison at Mare Island where the sailors and marines of the Pacific squadrons and shore stations who are sentenced by naval courts to imprisonment are confined is situated back of the main barracks at that station and is directly under the command of the commandant of the barracks.

It is a plain rectangular brick building, with rows of iron barred windows, which give it anything but a cheerful aspect. Inside of this building is a second boxlike structure of brick and concrete, which contains the cells, 24 in number, arranged in two stories, six on a side, opening on corridors that run along the sides of the main building. The floors of the second story are of steel gratings, and steel grates shut off the side corridors from that station and is directly under the command of the commandant of the barracks.

The prison routine is exacting, and the strictest discipline is maintained, yet the prisoners, as a rule, are cheerful, and but few complaints are made. During the day the prisoners are taken out under guard of armed sentries and required to work about the buildings and grounds. The work, however, is light and gives them a chance at exercise and relief from the tedium of enforced idleness behind iron barred doors. At all times an armed sentry paces up and down the front corridor of the prison, so that escape is well nigh impossible. During the day the prisoners are allowed the freedom of the corridors, and talking and reading are allowed. Unless undergoing special punishment on bread and water for five days or less the regular ration is served out to

them, and smoking is allowed for one hour after each meal.

At 8:30 p. m. the sergeant of the guard searches each prisoner and cell and issues to each one a straw filled mattress and pillow and blanket, after which all are locked in the individual cells, and the strictest silence is required.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the cell doors are opened and the inmates turn in their bedding, are again inspected and allowed to wash and dress for the day. At 6:45 a. m. they have breakfast, and at 8 o'clock go out to work; from noon to 1 o'clock is dinner hour and then a period of work from 1 to 4 o'clock, with supper at 6 o'clock. Each cell contains a small iron bedstead with a wire spring bottom, a stool, a bucket and a water bottle, and the limited

wardrobe of each prisoner is stowed in a small wire locker in the corridor. Saturdays they are employed mending their clothing and are required to take a bath and change their clothing.

All mail for the prisoners is opened in the presence of an officer, and if it contains nothing contraband is turned over to them, while on Sundays they are allowed a limited amount of writing material and can attend to their correspondence, all of which must be scrutinized by the officer on duty to prevent any attempt at planning an escape.

The prison is thoroughly inspected each morning by the officer on duty, and the whole prison is kept spotlessly clean from top to bottom. The sanitary arrangements are the best, the building being heated by steam, lighted by electricity and fitted with porcelain lined baths and the best sanitary plumbing. While in confinement all the pay of an enlisted man is generally stopped, except \$2 or \$3 a month for necessary prison expenses, such as tobacco, stationery and clothing. No dis-

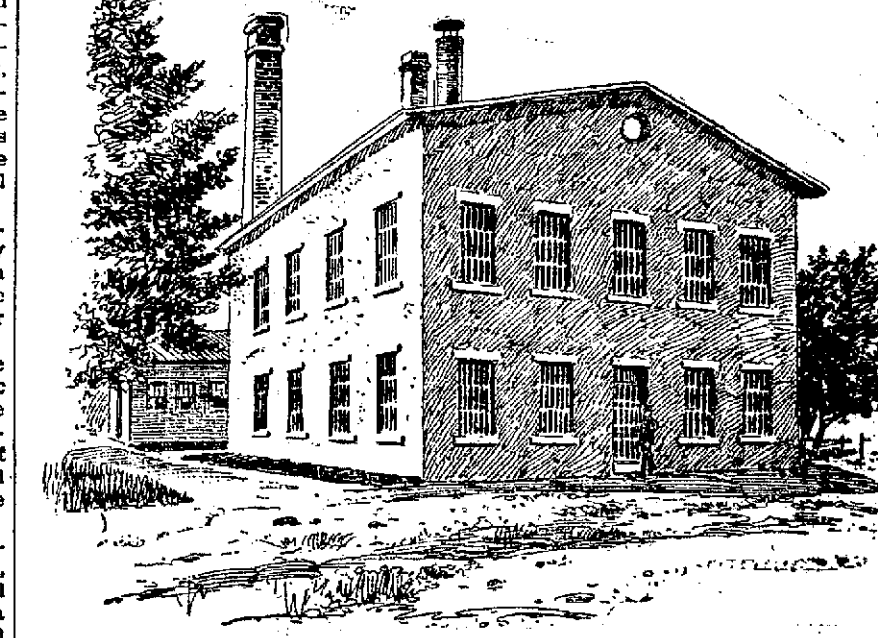
trictive prison garb is worn as in civil prisons, but the uniform of the branch of the service to which each one belongs is allowed.

Visitors are only allowed in the prison by authority of the commandant. Infractions against the prison discipline by the inmates are punished by solitary confinement on bread and water or in single or double irons for periods of several days, according to the offense. Good behavior has its reward in a remission of a portion of the sentence, in some cases as much as one-fourth of the sentence being remitted.

The commonest offense for which sailors and marines are sent to the prison is desertion, and the sentence is usually one year in prison, with loss of pay and dishonorable discharge from the service, which takes away from the guilty one for life the rights of citizenship in the United States or to hold any office of trust or profit under the government. Fraudulent enlistment, leaving post or station without authority, disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, drunkenness, gambling, fraud, theft, striking other prisoners in the service

and insubordination are also offenses for which men are sometimes imprisoned.

P. C. D.



THE NAVAL PRISON AT MARE ISLAND.

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Gas Bright as the Sun.

Consul Dueter, at Crefeld, Germany, reports to the state department a discovery made there which, it is said, will revolutionize the methods of illumination. It is an incandescent gas. A single jet of ordinary size can emit a light of much more than 1,000 candle power, and fine print can be read at a distance of 100 feet. The inventor says the cost for a light of 1,000 candle power is only 1/4 cents per hour, while that of an ordinary electric light of 400 candle power is 14 cents per hour.

Roman Nose and White Horse, with 150 Arapahoes and Cheyennes, recently rode into Harper, Kan., and compelled the white girls to participate in an impromptu ball which they insisted upon giving in the public square of that town.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle during the last campaign in Kentucky was asked if he were going to make any speeches. "I should like to do so," said Mr. Carlisle, "but I cannot neglect my practice. You see, I have got through with that \$10,000,000 matter of the bond sale, and now I must hustle for a living."

Justice Dorling, recently elevated to the woolsack, is a keen humorist. When Mr. Gladstone was beginning to give up the leadership of parliament to Sir William Harcourt, it was noticed that he

always left at the dinner hour, and Sir William led during the evening. One evening Mr. Dorling, noticing that this had happened as usual, drove Sir William to fury and convulsed the house by remarking, "I notice lately that the party opposite, adopting an ancient precedent, have set up a greater light to rule the day and a lesser light to rule the night."

Count Tolstol, about whose health disquieting reports reached this country not long since, has completely recovered.

ed. Next spring he intends to undertake a journey of about two years' duration, in the course of which he will visit the great cities of the old and new worlds—apparently, therefore, planning to visit this country. It is also said that he has finished two short novels drawn from the life of the Russian aristocracy and from that of the peasantry.

County Attorney Miller of Wyandotte, Kan., recently delivered an address to the convicts, in which he started out by saying, "I am glad to see you all here today."

all of excellent families and are personally selected by her. They are in constant attendance upon the queen, two at a time, and enjoy the title for life of "honorable." If a maid marries who has served her full term at the royal court, she receives \$5,000 as a bridal present.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been in official life about 44 years.
Press dispatches from New York announce that one Kirk appeared in court as a prisoner dressed in black frock coat, yellow waistcoat, striped black and white trousers and patent leather shoes, the uppers of which matched the

trousers. And yet the same dispatches stated his offense was a mystery.
Lady Ernestine Brudenell Bruce, daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury, wants to sail her own yacht, and has applied to the board of trade to be examined for a master's certificate. The board refuses to examine her because she is a woman.

Governor Desha of Kentucky more than a half century ago had a wild son who was convicted of murder in that state. The governor promptly pardoned his son, and he disappeared. That son is now the most eloquent preacher in the Hawaiian Islands. He knows the

language perfectly, and his greatest sermons are preached in it.
In spite of Emperor William's dislike of America he has taken a great liking to the naval attaché of the United States embassy at Berlin, Lieutenant Niblack. He frequently invites him to the palace, and they discuss naval matters with great informality.

Mme. Nordica recently had an expensive gown ruined by the dirt on the stage of the Auditorium in Chicago and declares that the next time she sings there she will wear a bicycle suit. Undertaker Smith of Leavenworth, Kan., at the recent reunion of the Grand

New York Cloak and Suit Co. Grand Clearance Sale of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks

Every Cloak in our Store must be sold at once. Call early for first choice. Every Cloak marked way below cost.

New York Cloak and Suit Co. 29 EAGLE STREET. NORTH ADAMS.

Butter Week at Benson's. We will make a seven-days' special of 500 lbs Vermont Creamery Butter. at a price that will interest every bargain-wise housewife. Try Benson's Flour, "once tried, used always."

WRITING PAPER. We have the largest variety at all prices. Correct widths in mourning borders on either smooth or rough papers of best quality.

DICKINSON JEWELER AND ART DEALER NORTH ADAMS.

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN. ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY. ADVS. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

TO RENT. One six room tenement with all modern improvements. Inquire Mrs. James Mack, No 7 High Street. A small tenement on Vesie st. Inquire at 12 Bank st. House suitable for two families: three acres of land and henery. Apply 19 Vesie street. 1350-4

WANTED. Parties holding photo tickets issued by any photographer will be taken at the New York Studio at face value, and the price paid for the ticket will be allowed on the price of the photos. 30 Main St. 204-205

SITUATIONS WANTED. As hostler and handy man on gentleman's place by young man, strictly temperate. Best of references given. Address J. C. Transcript. 189-17

FOR SALE. Sawdust for sale at the yard of the North Adams Brick Co. at Braintreeville. 208-61

FOUND. During Christmas week, a pocket-book, containing a sum of money and statue of Saint Joseph. The owner may have by proving property. Barnard & Co. 1210

ROOMS AND BOARD. A furnished room, steam heat and gas, corner 342 and 1 1/2 in streets. Inquire or address 342 Transcript. 197-17

A Good Deal Better for a Good Deal Less is what you may expect in buying TRAVELING BAGS, DRESS SUIT CASES, MUSIC ROLLS, BELTS, ETC. At my new factory, 131 State St. Retail trade solicited. F. J. Barber. MANUFACTURER. Take Adams Car.

THE MEMORY OF BURNS. Celebrated By Rentfrew Caledonian Club Friday Evening.

The celebration of the 139th anniversary of Robert Burns by the Rentfrew Caledonian club was held in the opera house Friday evening. The celebration took the form of a concert and ball.

When the concert began at 8.15 o'clock the auditorium of the opera house was filled with people, and there was also a large number of people in the galleries. Every number on the program was rendered in a pleasing manner, and those who took part were accorded hearty applause.

The principal feature of the concert was the singing by the Balmoral quartet of New York, which is composed of Mrs. Schaeffer, Miss J. H. Matteson, George Fulton and Walter Bruce. All are excellent singers, and their rendition of the various Scotch songs met with an enthusiastic reception. Miss Bessie Matthews of North Adams danced the sailor's hornpipe in a manner that won for her a strong encore. Harry Browne pleased the audience with his songs and banjo selections.

The concert was over about 10.30 o'clock and then the floor was cleared for dancing. It was nearly 11 o'clock when President Young with his little daughter Maggie and Prompter Harry C. Brown started the grand march. There were over 150 couples in line and the march seemed to be the largest ever seen in the opera house before. The floor was crowded and it seemed to the spectators almost impossible to keep the long line moving. However Mr. Brown showed excellent ability and the way in which he managed was highly creditable to him.

After the grand march came the first dance on the program. From that time until the last number had been finished this morning about 4 o'clock, the scene was one of continual enjoyment.

Supper was served at the Congregation house and it is also worthy of mention. It was served by the King's Daughters of the church and the society received many compliments for their excellent menu. The event surpassed all previous ones held by the club and everyone who attended was thoroughly delighted with the program of entertainment. The club is noted for its success in social lines and they should be congratulated on Friday evening's event. There were a number of North Adams people present as guests. The committee in charge was as follows: Chairman, Ex-Chief George Kerr, Chief William H. Young, Financial Secretary George Grant, Secretary Harry Grant, Treasurer David Chalmers, John McLaren, Alex. Morton, Hugh Anderson, Alex. Tolland, Fred Jones; floor director Archibald Mitchell; assistant, John Scotland; aids, David Chalmers, Harry Grant, William Young, John Brice, Jr., George Cairns, William C. Morton.

Pleads Guilty of Polygamy. Louis Burnham of Adams changed his plea of "not guilty" to "guilty" in the charge of polygamy in the police court at Holyoke yesterday morning. He was held under \$3000 bonds for the superior court in this city. The bonds were fixed at \$3000 the first day it was tried, and on his change of plea the bonds were reduced. The man will be unable to furnish the bonds and he has been sent to jail to await the trial.

Church Fair. The ladies of the Universalist church will hold a fair in Grand Army hall next week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The program the first evening will include Mother Goose tableaux, with musical selections by a string quartet under the direction of Professor Monroe. On Wednesday evening a comedy drama, "Me and Otis," will be presented, and there will also be selections by Monroe's orchestra. Thursday evening there will be a sale of articles, with a promenade concert, and dancing from 9 to 12 o'clock. Fifteen-cent suppers will be served Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The public is cordially invited to attend.

BIG KLONDIKE PARTY Ten Local Men Will Leave For Gold Fields Within a Few Weeks. NEW PLAN FOR SECURING WEALTH To Be Taken From Beds of Rivers With New Machine Invented By One of the Party. House-Boat Mining.

One of the most important parties that has yet gone to the Alaskan gold fields from New England will start from this city within a few weeks. It will consist of 10 or 11 local men, fully equipped for the work of gold hunting, the principal feature of their outfit being an entirely new machine to be used in digging gold from the beds of rivers in the gold region. The entire plans of the party are original, and starting to those who think of gold mining in Alaska as nothing but digging up frozen earth and starving at \$100 a week. There will be no digging in the frozen earth for this party, and if their plans do not fail, they do not intend to starve. But this is not one of the fairy schemes of the men who want gold without knowing how to get it. All of the men who will go are prepared for hard work, and C. L. Cloutman, the leader of the party, has had much practical experience in gold mining.

Preparations for the exodus from this city have been under way for some time, and the plans are practically completed. The make-up of the party is determined, but the names of all the men who will go are not given out yet. They are all well-known men, most of them employed in the factories of the city. Their friends who have heard the plans of the party, are enthusiastic in their belief of its success, and the members have received many requests from those who would like to accompany them.

The plans of the party center around the new machine, which is an invention of Mr. Cloutman's. He has been improving it for some time, and will be able in a short time to make public the chief features of its construction. Already the ordinary harbor dredging machines have been taken to the gold regions for use in working the river beds. They are enormously heavy, however, and unwieldy to move. Mr. Cloutman's machine, which is not technically a dredge, but will bring up gravel from deeper below the surface than the ordinary dredge, is very light and easily put together, so that it can be moved readily when necessary.

The novel plan of the party is to have this machine made, probably in Seattle, and a large flat-bottomed boat on which to mount it. These will be taken to the Copper River region in a chartered vessel, where the boat will be put together, and the party will embark on their combination hotel and mining machine, and steam up the river into the heart of the gold region.

Here the action of the water has for thousands of years been busy in bringing down the gold with gravel and sand from the mountains, and depositing it on the bed of the river where the current first begins to grow slower. If conducted by one who knows how to do it, this form of mining is one of the most profitable there is, and Mr. Cloutman is thoroughly experienced in all its details.

The picturesque part of the plans are most attractive. The flat boat on which they will work will be large enough to accommodate the members of the party, and several horses, which will be used for portage. In addition to the mining outfit, a portable saw-mill will be carried, which will enable the party to turn out lumber, if that should prove to be profitable, and in any case will permit them to stake out a claim, the law requiring the holder of a claim to be engaged either in trade or manufacture.

The party will probably not leave this city for some weeks, as they do not care to reach the gold rivers much before the latter part of April. At least two of the members will go on some time ahead of the main party, probably within two or three weeks, in order to superintend the manufacture of the mining machine and boat, and to attend to the chartering of a vessel to carry them north.

Seattle will be the point from which the final departure for the gold fields will be made, and it is probable that no better equipped or more scientifically planned party will leave that city among all the hundreds who will start from there for Klondike.

The enterprise will be well backed with capital. Each member will put in about \$500, and in addition a local man is backing it financially to a considerable extent. The members will make an agreement before starting by which each shall receive an equal share of the earnings. All the men are strong and rugged, and there is no fear of their ability to carry through the project. There are no very young men in the party, most of them having had an average of about 30 years experience in life. Mr. Cloutman, who is practically the manager of the party, is at present superintendent at the Wilkinson & Bliss shoe factory, and is well known in this city.

Forcing in Subscribers. The New England telephone company has recently sent out a notice to one subscriber in Holyoke to the effect that it will be necessary to discontinue his telephone if the free use of it is allowed to non-subscribers, as has been the case in the past. The matter is a difficult one for the company to settle, as the use of telephones has been a general custom by non-subscribers.

The company is making an effort to get its poles off from private land wherever it is possible, and instructions have been sent out to certain of the subscribers who will be affected by the new order. The company is still obliged to run its lines over the water power company's land and is therefore still under tribute to that company in the way of providing free telephones for its use. No new lines are being extended over land of this company, and all the old lines are to be discontinued as rapidly as possible.

Diseases often lurk in the blood before they openly manifest themselves. Therefore keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDING Suggested for Ward 3. To Postpone High School Problem.

Propositions for substitutes for a new high school building are numerous. The latest is that the city build a new grammar school on River street, on the site of the Freeman building. This would provide Ward 3 with a school building, which it now lacks, and would relieve the grammar grades of Drury, so that three or four rooms in that building could be used for high school classes.

This would make room for the high school for several years more, and would at the same time provide Ward 3 with the building it must have sometime. The expense of an 8 or 10 room building for grammar grades would be only about a third of what would be needed for the high school building.

The residents of Ward 3 are all heartily anxious for the success of this proposition, and it is backed by some of the prominent men of the city. They claim that by putting off the expense of a high school for several years, the cheaper building, which is needed just as surely as the high school building, could be erected now, and the city be enabled to wait till it is better able to meet the greater expense.

The school committee met Friday evening, and it was expected that residents of the ward would present the scheme then, but nothing was brought forward. The school committee are not so heartily in favor of the scheme, as they consider the need of the new high school the more important, and say that if Drury were let free for grammar grades the need of a building in Ward 3 would not be immediate.

The plan, however, will have strong support in the city council should it be brought up, and is by many considered the best solution of the present problem.

SANDBAGGED AND ROBBED. Victim of Thugs Just Recovered at His Home in This City.

John Haskins, formerly of this city, has recently left the home of his mother, Mrs. R. W. Haskins of Eagle street, where he has been staying to recover from the effects of an almost fatal attack made on him by footpads last fall, and returned to his home in Lynn. The affair happened in Buffalo last November, but has been known only to a few of his most intimate friends until within the last few days. He was held up on the street of that city one evening and robbed. At his attempt to give an alarm he was struck with a sandbag, from the effects of which he is still suffering, although within the last few days he has been able to return to his work.

Mr. Haskins was a commercial traveler, and was in Buffalo on business. He was approached on the street one evening about 10 o'clock and asked the direction to another street. As he turned to answer he was seized from behind and a mask put over his face. The two footpads then went through his pockets, taking his watch and considerable money. Mr. Haskins is an athletic man, and at last by a sudden jerk freed his hands and tore the mask off, calling for help at the same time. He was immediately struck in the abdomen with a sandbag, and fell unconscious, while the thugs fled at the approach of aid. The doctors said that it was a narrow chance that he was not killed by the blow.

He came to this city immediately, but was told by the physicians that he must not attempt to reach his home in Lynn until he was stronger. He therefore stayed at the home of his mother, and his wife and son came on from Lynn. Mr. Haskins has many friends in this city, but only a few knew of his stay here, or its cause. His wife and son left for Lynn today.

Two Nights at the Columbia.

Next week will open busily at the Columbia theater, with two excellent attractions of entirely different style of entertainment the first two nights. On Monday evening the "Tarrytown Widow" will be here in all her glory for a return engagement, and on the following evening Morrison's "Fanny" will be presented.

There is little need to speak of the "Tarrytown Widow." The fact that it is a return engagement for this season indicates its popularity here, and the attractive comedy widow is sure to have a large audience to welcome her again. The play is one that seems to have a constant attraction for the public, and like all widows, she is abundantly able to care for herself in a cold and cruel world.

The production of the masterpiece of German literature in spectacular form on Tuesday evening is worthy of note. Morrison's production has taken a place among the most elaborate attempts of its kind, and is the one which has made this country most familiar with the greatest of Goethe's dramatic works. The lines follow the original closely, and the commonly accepted interpretation is adhered to strictly. The stage effects promised are of the most elaborate kind, and if the company is, as promised, one that will not let the play sink to the level of the burlesque, it will be an attraction which will bring regret to those who do not see it.

Despicable and Dangerous.

If that fellow who Friday night followed in a sinister manner a lady going to the normal school and who increased his pace as she did and who ran after her when she in her fright struck into a run, did this to frighten the woman as is probable, he was in despicable as well as dangerous business. In these days of O'Neil and Brady a woman is justified in putting a bullet through a man under such circumstances. Some thoughtless or evil-minded galoot will get killed in some such business some of these evenings and his friends will have only the fellow's folly to thank for the unhappy outcome.

Capturing a Shadow. To grasp a thing impalpable and hold it was once considered an impossibility. But now it is nothing for Ward to capture a fleeting shadow in bold relief, with his improved slant light and chain it down forever. Photograph studio, No. 4 Spring street, one door west from Chease street.

NEW CITY MORGUE Much Needed Institution Will Probably Be Recommended to Council. COULD BE OVER CEMETERY VAULT Vault Roof Leaks and Must Be Repaired. Suggested That a Morgue Be Built Over It. A Practicable Scheme.

The roof of the new vault in Hillside cemetery is badly out of order and must be thoroughly repaired as soon as possible. It leaks badly and in its present condition the vault is unfit for use in stormy weather. This vault was built only a few years ago and the roof must have been defective to begin with, as over \$200 was expended in repairs in 1898. Mayor Cady has been apprised of the situation and will recommend an appropriation for repairing the roof, probably at the next meeting of the city council. And now that the vault must be overhauled, it is probable that a proposition to build a morgue will come up in connection with the subject.

The need of a morgue has long been felt in this city, particularly by the undertakers, whose places of business have been used for that purpose. There are numerous cases every year in which bodies have to be taken to the different undertaker's rooms to await identification and be buried, and not infrequently antiseptics have to be held at these places. These things are a disadvantage to the undertakers, but they have submitted graciously to the inconvenience, knowing that there were no public accommodations for work of this kind. They have often spoken of the need of a morgue and it is quite likely that they will now emphasize that need, as one could be provided conveniently and without great expense in connection with the repairs which the vault must undergo.

That the vault must have a new roof is certain. The humblest taxpayer would object, and very properly, to having such a place in improper condition. The thought of water leaking through the roof, dripping down over the caskets and standing upon the floor, as is now the case, is abhorrent. Of course, a new and properly constructed roof would remedy the trouble, but as a morgue is a recognized need of the city it is suggested that now is the time to build it, as it can be done at less expense by the plan proposed than in any other way. The plan is to replace the roof of the vault with a solid floor and to raise the structure one story, the upper part to be used as a morgue. This plan is entirely practical, as there is a driveway back of the vault, which is built in the side of the hill, that leads directly to where the door of the morgue would be. This story could be built at a moderate cost, and a roof of slate would effectually protect both the morgue and the vault.

The vault is built of stone, but if the plan of adding a story for a morgue is adopted the second story will probably be of pressed brick. The interior would be plainly but neatly finished and the city would have, at comparatively small expense, a suitable place for the care of the dead bodies which fell to its charge. The proposition is worthy of the attention of the undertakers and the city authorities, and is quite probable that the outcome will be the supplying of a want that has long been felt and which grows more pressing every year.

BUSY SATURDAY POLICE COURT. Misuse of a Flatiron Causes Trouble. A Western Shoe Thief.

Judge Phelps had a busy session in the district court room this morning. There were all sorts of offenders, and court lasted until noon. A large part of the time was given to the trial of Mrs. Sylvia Whitford, a colored woman, who had a dispute some time ago with Mrs. Lucinda M. Arnum. Mrs. Whitford ordered Mrs. Arnum to leave her house and the visitor delayed her departure so long that the hostess was accused of using a flatiron in farewell. A number of witnesses were heard, who contradicted each other on the vital question of whether the flatiron hit anybody or not. The court finally decided that it did, and found Mrs. Whitford guilty, reserving sentence till next Saturday.

George Nin, who came on from Sacramento, Cal., to steal several pairs of shoes from the Canedy, Clark shoe factory, and who was arrested last night, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 30 days in the house of correction.

John Hayes, the young man who was reported to be killed in Maine recently, and who pleaded guilty of larceny yesterday, was sentenced to Concord reformatory.

The case against August Formhals for assault and battery was nolle prossed on account of misnomer of the assaulted party. Robert McHale, who had not paid his board bill, had his case continued in order to enable him to make peace with his landlady. The three charges against Hermann Erler, who started the Fifth-burg engine in the yards here recently, were also continued to Monday. One "drunk" was fined \$5, and one was put on probation for 30 days. All the other cases were old ones, and were further continued.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The finance committee will meet this evening at 8 o'clock. The Ladies' auxiliary held a dime social, or afternoon tea, from 3 to 6 o'clock Friday afternoon. It was well attended and light refreshments were served. The Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar club, assisted by Robert Andrews, Jr., furnished a large part of the program at a benefit entertainment in Blackinton Friday evening, and will furnish the entire program this evening at the free entertainment in the association rooms for gentlemen and their lady friends.

North Adams people paying less for grain. People in North Adams and vicinity are buying all kinds of Grain, Hay, Straw, etc., at lower prices than the same goods are sold for in any city or town in the state. Did you know this before? Why is it so? Because we are here, perhaps. Potter Bros. & Co., Operators of 5 Grain Stores. NEW ELEVATOR; THORNS STREET. TELEPHONE 35.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE, THURSDAY, February 3d, An Evening of National SONG AND STORY. Mr. Durward Lely, THE CELEBRATED SCOTTISH TENOR, IN English, Irish and Scotch Songs, ASSISTED BY MRS. LELY, Pianist. With stories of Old Country Humor, Fable and Legend, making altogether an Entertainment of Surpassing Merit. Tickets, - - - 25c, 35c, 50c On sale at Bartlett's.

Good Value, Best Styles, Popular Prices. The essential features of our carefully selected modern footwear for all classes of people. We shall give you fine goods at very low prices. In need of a single pair of shoes call and be convinced at F. N. RAY'S. Thirty-six years in the business and still dealing out the best made goods made at the lowest possible prices. Sign of the Golden Boot F. N. Ray, Main Street, North Adams.

Go to California, Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, Oregon, Japan, China, Round the World, or Klondike, via the Lines of the Southern Pacific Company. Ask for information concerning the famous "Sunset Limited" from Chicago to California, and the "Sunset Limited" Annex from New Orleans to California. Finest 8-11 p.m. in existence. 10 or 12 excursion trains weekly to California. Express steamers to Japan and China sail from San Francisco every ten days. Frequent sailings from San Francisco to Alaska. Full information cheerfully given upon application to the following representatives of the Southern Pacific Company. E. E. CURRIER, New England Agent, 9 State St., Boston. EDWIN HAWLEY, Asst. Gen. Traffic Mgr., 349 Broadway, or L. H. NUTTING, Eastern Pass. Agent, 1 Battery Place, New York.

Exhibition and Sale of... Turkish Rugs! Joseph Haddad has his rare collection of Genuine Turkish Rugs on exhibition at Samuel Cully & Co's basement salesroom, and asks the inspection of all interested. Patterns are the choicest and prices will be found entirely reasonable.

W. J. Taylor. Boston Store. The Last Call The very LOW figures we have marked on Ladies' Jackets and Capes have materially lessened our stock. We have a fair assortment left. They must Go at Any Price 25 Choice jackets at \$4.98, formerly \$8, \$10 and \$12 BARGAINS THIS WEEK. 25 doz. Kid Gloves 79c, worth \$1. New Hamburg Trimmings. Ladies' Cotton Underwear at Special Low Prices. Boston Store. BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.